

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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We purpose in nearly every Number of our future Series, to introduce, from original drawings, a view of some house, building, or site, consecrated by some name dear to Poetry and Philosophy, or by some event deeply interesting to the feelings or curiosity of Englishmen and mankind. We begin with the House of MILTON, at Chalfont. The next view will be that of LOCKE's residence at Oates; the next following, that of POPE, at Binfield; and we shall be glad to be favoured by communications of anecdotes and traditions respecting them.



MILTON'S HOUSE, AT CHALFONT.

It is well known that MILTON, during the great plague, removed from London to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire, and there finished his *Paradise Lost*. He continued to reside there during its publication in 1667; and, while sitting in the garden, received the suggestion of Elwood the Quaker, to write *Paradise Regained*. Our artist, in addition to his accurate drawing of the House, has conveyed a notion of the Bard and his amanuensis during this conversation. The house is still standing, and is deservedly venerated as the former residence of Britain's Epic Poet.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH by an OBSERVER of the
IRISH REVOLUTION in 1782.

THE American war, which broke out in 1774, promised in its continuance consequences which might affect all Europe. The Northern maritime states asserted, under the colour of an armed neutrality, the freedom of
MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

the seas:—the House of Bourbon seized the occasion of disputing with Great Britain the sovereignty of the ocean,—Ireland, from a variety of concurring causes, recovered her birthright and established her constitution. The means she adopted for the attainment of this great object, shall be the subject-matter of the following observations.

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The reader will not be at a loss to conceive that the Irish nation, labouring under a variety of disadvantages from the prohibitory laws of Great Britain, and an embargo on one of its two staple branches of trade, for three years, with contingent embarrassments during the war, and an excessive importation of commodities poured in upon her, by the old channels of British exportation being stopped, betook herself to two obvious expedients for self-preservation, a non-consumption agreement, and military associations; by the one she defended her decaying manufactures, and by the other she defended herself. There was scarcely a man in the country who did not subscribe to the one or enrol himself in the other; even the servants of the crown, always devoted to English interest, were so sensible of the difficulties under which the country laboured, that almost all of them, in some manner, countenanced and forwarded both.—The session of 1779 was opened in Dublin nearly in the same manner in which that of 1778 closed—in the midst of multitudes of starving manufacturers. The address to the King, offered on the part of government, contained several clauses in favour of trade, which would have passed unanimously, but that Mr. Grattan, insisting that it was necessary to be express and peremptory on this subject, proposed a very long and full amendment, which Mr. Burgh shortened and reduced to the simple proposition of a *free trade*. By this demand the first foundation of Irish consequence was laid. The minister, who, but a year before, treated an application for a few trifling benefits in favour of the trade of Ireland, with haughtiness and neglect, was now obliged to yield to one made without limitation or condition. The justice of the demand, and the sternness of the manner, suggested a prudence and moderation towards Ireland, to which hitherto the British government had been strangers. The darling system of monopoly at once gave way, and the whole code of prohibitory laws was at once abolished. However, the liberality of England was qualified by the very words in which the grant was made—sound policy required the most unsuspecting surrender of a free trade; yet, in the preamble of the repeal of the restrictive laws, the words "*whereas it is expedient*" were prefixed. The import of these words were not long a

mystery: it was concluded that they were inserted for the very purpose of saving the principle, though the exercise of the power was occasionally suspended,—that hereafter the parliament which granted for expediency, might revoke for expediency; and it was apprehended that the prosperity of Ireland and the advancement of her manufactures, would be strong incentives to a revocation of that grant. The same concurring causes which reduced Ireland to her past distress, now operated against her advancement. She had a nominal free trade, but the obstructions of war prevented her from gaining by it; besides, a free trade, liable at best to the regulations of a foreign legislature, was as little calculated to administer contentment, as it was, in its present circumstances, capable of promoting prosperity. The mercantile part of the community saw, that without confidence or capital, small benefits could be reaped by a free trade, under a precarious tenure.

At this time, the abilities of Mr. Grattan shone forth with extraordinary lustre. He demonstrated with the most cogent arguments out of Parliament, and the most astonishing eloquence in it, the fallibility of a free trade without a free constitution. Near the end of the session of 1780, this gentleman moved a declaration of right in Parliament as counter to, and corrective of, the substance of the declaratory law of the 6th of Geo. I., which, though not carried at that time, laid the foundation of the repeal of that celebrated law. It had also a great effect on the public mind, by agitating a question of right, and by demonstrating to Ireland, that from the first moment of connexion with England to this, the charters of the freedom and independence of the Irish parliament and people, were unquestionably clear. Between the session which concluded under the administration of Lord Buckingham, and that which commenced under Lord Carlisle, the eyes of the whole Irish nation were turned on this gentleman. In his irresistible eloquence, his patriotic zeal, his exalted genius, and above all his immaculate virtue, the hopes of the people were placed. Ireland, which he had raised from a state of despondency by his arguments, implicitly surrendered her fate to his guidance. Sixty thousand self-armed citizens addressed him, and pledged themselves, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, for

for the recovery of their ancient constitution; whatever he should demand, they were willing to abide by, and nothing short of it would they accept. The voice of three millions of people was to be expressed by him, and the nation was committed to every possible danger in the event.

However, many prudential considerations must have presented themselves to those men who took a principal lead in the affairs of Ireland at that time. To have made high demands from a country divided; a penal code of laws, affecting at once their religious prejudices and their temporal concerns, seemed unpromising, when it was opposed to the pride, the passions, and the strength of England. Besides, if Ireland had at once appeared both impotent and unruly, she would have invited the rigour, and justified the severity of her antagonist. It was necessary to fit her for the boldest measures as the safest, for she had no retreat, except in the mercy of an enemy, irritated by opposition, and elated by success. A manly system of toleration was evidently the only means to accomplish this desirable end. Discourses on toleration were broached in every company; men, who, but ten years before, would have been scared by the bare mention of the subject, now held the boldest language. The mass of the people, by occasionally blending, became insensibly fitted for toleration; the admission of Roman Catholics into the ranks of the volunteers, produced an amicable communication, and a more intimate intercourse; a sort of brotherly love grew out of a similarity of amusement and common danger; humanity and benevolence flowed spontaneously from the cultivation of arms, which were hitherto stifled by the zealots of religion.

On this important occasion, perhaps Mr. Grattan's conduct in no instance had higher claims on the gratitude of his country, than for the benign and salutary efforts he made to extract from religion the poison of bigotry. By his philanthropy and his persuasion, the presbyterian was softened towards his catholic neighbour; he supported in Parliament the bill for tolerating the Roman Catholics, in a strain of oratory, which, perhaps, has scarcely ever been equalled, even by himself; and by contributing so strenuously to unite all parties to their common interest, he insured the success of the claims of Ireland. The situation of England

also favoured the claims, and forwarded the expectations of Ireland; all the powers of the old and new world were either the avowed or secret enemies of Great Britain. She had already lost thirteen provinces in supporting the supremacy of the British Parliament; many of her resources were exhausted; her debt increased, and her enemies increasing. To have launched into a dispute with Ireland at such a period, on such a subject, and in such a state, were a madness too great even for the imbecility of her councils: and though it was objected against Ireland, that her conduct, in this instance, was ungenerous; yet, let the advocates of British power reflect, that the prosperity of England never appeared to be the season either of her justice, or her liberality to Ireland; that in proportion as the British connexions diminished, the importance of Ireland increased; and that the demands which Ireland made, were founded in her original rights, not conditions arising out of, or wrung from, the incapacity of England to refuse. Besides, the loyalty of Ireland must have been stung, to be denied that condition which was offered to, and rejected by, America in rebellion.

Mr. Grattan, in the administration of Lord Carlisle, moved an address to his Majesty, declaring the rights of Ireland, and asserting the independency of the Irish Parliament, which was rejected by a majority against the sense of the nation. Mr. Flood also offered an implied declaration of right, by a motion to this purport:—that “the Commons were the representatives of the people, and that no law could pass without their consent.” This also was rejected by the same majority, and partly by the insufficiency of the proposition to answer the end proposed; but the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Grattan, though thwarted, was not vanquished, by a corrupt majority. Delegates from 300 corps met at Dungannon, the 13th Feb. 1782, and asserted in their resolutions the independency of the Irish Parliament, which its own members had already, without any, and once, without a strong justification, refused. Mr. Grattan was now from all quarters promised support in the assertion of the independency of the Irish Parliament, and in the continuance of those extraordinary exertions which resulted from the purest patriotism, and the most consummate abilities. A kind of solemn league and covenant was entered

tered into by all the armed associations, to vindicate their ancient rights, and hazard every thing for the recovery of them.

The administration, as well as the people of England, began to be alarmed at the growing discontents in Ireland: a change in the administration took place, and the Duke of Portland was immediately sent over in the room of Lord Carlisle, bringing with him a sort of earnest, that the principles of the new administration were meant to be extended to Ireland, and that the same popular conduct was likely to take place in both kingdoms.

On the 16th of April, 1782, Mr. Grattan introduced into Parliament an address to his Majesty, declaring in the most express terms, that Ireland was an independent kingdom, with a Parliament of its own, the sole legislature competent to make laws for it; that the British Parliament having assumed a right to make laws for Ireland, was a grievance. The other parts contained in the address, pertaining to the legislature of Ireland, shall be mentioned in their order.

The repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. was evidently the object of this address; for which, however galling to the pride or the power of the British Parliament, the whole nation was committed. An awful interval of suspense ensued from the 16th of April to almost the 27th of May, before any account arrived, in what manner this solemn requisition was received by the Parliament and Ministry of Great Britain. In this interval the public mind was variously agitated; many despaired of the acquiescence of the British Parliament, to a measure which touched them to the quick, and affected at once the pride and the prejudices of England; many imagined that if the 6th of Geo. I. was repealed, it would probably be qualified in order to spare England from an apparent humiliation, but by which the satisfaction of Ireland could not be obtained. However, neither the suspense nor the despair of the public prevented an assiduous cultivation of arms; all ranks and degrees of people crowded to their standards, with a solemn determination to meet with fortitude the sad reverse which a refusal must have inevitably produced. Before the 27th of May, the day the Parliament met after its prorogation, an authentic account arrived, that all the objects contained in the Irish address,

were to be acceded to; the 6th of Geo. I. to be repealed without qualification or condition; the mutiny bill to be limited in duration; the law of Poynings to be modified; the final judicature to be restored to the Lords, and an end put to the writs of error from the courts of law. It is easy to conceive how the public were transported with these tidings, and what an alteration it produced in the minds of men, who were thrown into a state of despondency from an apprehension of having asked too much. A scene of transport and triumph now took place; all ranks, orders, distinctions, and degrees of men, expressed in the strongest terms their universal satisfaction; every armed association in the kingdom pressed forward from all quarters with addresses of gratitude to Mr. Grattan, and styled him emphatically the great deliverer of his country. Parliament voted him 50,000*l.* as a mark of national favour; scarcely an assembly of people in the whole kingdom omitted to press themselves upon him in strains of compliment and panegyric which flowed from the purest fountains of gratitude, to an admired and exalted benefactor. Delegates from the province of Leinster met and unanimously voted an address of thanks to his Majesty, and expressed their entire satisfaction on the compliance of the Parliament of England with the claims of Ireland. Nothing seemed wanting to increase the public joy and general felicitation. The collective body of the nation, in their constituent capacities, in several counties, addressed the Duke of Portland on the subject of satisfaction. The volunteers of all Ulster, to the number of 300 corps, unanimously expressed their satisfaction, and gave authority and singularity to their declaration, by sending from themselves five deputies to the throne, who were received at St. James's with a ceremony as singular as their appointment was unprecedented. They brought to Great Britain an irrevocable pledge of cordial union and perfect satisfaction. The volunteers of Connaught, by their delegates, assembled and voted an address to the King, declaring their entire satisfaction.

If any nation on earth, after a state of sufferance for nearly a century, could be considered as capable of requital, the joy and satisfaction of the Irish people, on this great event, seemed a full compensation.

During the whole of this ardent business,

ness, the Earl of Charlemont lost no occasion to promote the welfare of his country, and on every opportunity forwarded the growing spirit of the community; the purity of his character and the urbanity of his manners, endeared him to the volunteers, whose institution he cherished, and with whom he embarked his person without reserve; he was universally chosen their general and their leader; they were proud of displaying before him the perfection of their military exercises, which he requited with the fondness of a parental eye; he instilled into their ranks the genuine and wholesome spirit of freedom, but cautioned them as well by his example as his advice, against the danger of licentiousness: they manifested much judgment in their choice of this nobleman as their general. In his principles of freedom he was entire with them, and they borrowed reputation from the known integrity of his life. They increased under his fostering hand, and, without the rigours of military law, surpassed, in many instances, the standing army in discipline.

It should be mentioned, to the immortal honour both of their leaders and themselves, that the volunteers of Ireland, self-armed, self-governed, without example or precedent to guide them in their conduct, have for four years been in arms, without having committed any instance of excess. When we speak of the volunteers, we advert to the body, not to detached or separate parts; and if in the sequel we shall be constrained to mention any deviations from the credit of the volunteer army, we shall carefully particularize the corps, and cautiously avoid imputing the occasional impropriety of those, to the bulk of that body which has immortalized its fame and vindicated its country.

As a further instance of the perfect satisfaction of the kingdom, the Parliament voted 100,000*l.* as a bounty for raising 20,000 seamen for the fleet, to which service the volunteer corps contributed by beating up for, and enlisting men; and having lately shewn to England the strongest proofs of spirit, they now displayed the highest instances of magnanimity. The city of Dublin was convened, and resolved that it was expedient that the sheriffs should call the several counties, in order to assist the vote of Parliament; so sensible were

they of the full establishment of their liberty, and so proud did they seem of acknowledging their satisfaction.

Thus ended, by the magnanimity of England, and the determined resolution of Ireland, a bloodless recognition of the unqualified independence of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT Vevay, a considerable town situated on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, is still shewn a large house, now in a dilapidated state, in which lived and died General Ludlow, the Parliamentary leader, in a state of voluntary banishment. His remains are deposited in the church, and on a mural monument is the following:

SISTE GRADUM ET RESPISE.

Hic jacet Edmond Ludlow Anglus natione, provincie Wiltoniensis, Filius Henrici equestris ordinis, senatorisque Parliamenti, cujus quoque fuit ipse membrum, patrum stemmate clarus et nobilis, virtute propria nobilior, religione protestans, et insigni pictate coruscus, ætatis anno 23 tribunus militum, paulopast exercitus prætor primarius

TUNC HYBERNORUM DOMITOR

In pugna intrepidus, et vitæ prodigus, in victoria elemens, et mansuetus, patriæ libertatis defensor, et potestatis arbitrarie oppuguator acerrimus; cujus causâ ab eadem patriâ 32 annis extorris meliorique fortuna dignus, apud Helvetios se recepit, ibique ætatis anno 73 moriens omnibus sui desiderium relinquens æternas lætus sedes advolavit.

Hocce monumentum in perpetuam veræ et sinceræ erga maritum defunctum amicitie memoriam dicat et vovet Domina Elizabeth de Thomas, ejus strenua et mcestissima, tam in infortuniis quam in matrimonio consors dilectissima, quæ animi magnitudine et vi amoris conjugalis mota, eum in exilium ad obitum usque constanter secuta est. A.D. 1693.

On a flat stone in the body of the church, is the following to Broughton, one of the judges of Charles I.

DEPOSITORIUM

Andree Broughton, Armigeri Anglicani Maydstonensis in Comitatu Cantij. ubi bis Prætor Urbanus, Dignatusque etiam fuit sententiam Regis Regum profari, quam ob causam Expulsus Patriâ suâ peregrinatione eius finita, solo senectutis Morbo affectus Requiescens a laboribus suis in Domino obdormivit, 23 die Feb. An. Domini 1687, Ætatis suæ 84.

A. X.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from BALTIMORE and the ILLINOIS COUNTRY, by an EMI-GRANT from LONDON.

Liverpool, April 29th, 1820.

DEAR Friend,—We arrived here on Friday evening at eight o'clock all well. I was charged only £3. 10s. for extra luggage beyond what is allowed to each passenger. But I would advise you if ever you come this way to visit the New World, to send all by water, excepting twenty pounds weight for each passenger; and be sure you bring a certificate, signed by the minister, churchwardens, overseers, and likewise the sitting magistrate of the place you have left, as it will save a great deal of trouble and expense in passing the custom-house. The luggage is not examined at Liverpool custom-house, but you will be liable to answer several interrogatories. If you come this way, find out Money and Co. Brokers, King's-dock—they will put you in the way; their fee is 2s. 6d. and no more, and they will find you any ship you may choose. Their commission is five per cent. on the money you pay the captain, and besides this you pay nothing but the half-crown for the entry of the goods, &c. The passage is seven pounds for each person above fourteen years of age, and three pounds ten for all under, which in a large family makes a great difference in price. Provisions are much cheaper here than in London, so that upon the whole, I think it is better to take ship here than to go directly from London. A great number of ships bound for the New World are always to be found here; Liverpool far exceeds my expectation both for size and trade. The sea business seems to be done in a better way than in London. We sail this day in the Franklin, bound for Baltimore, which is the nearest port to Pittsburg; for I find we must go that way, there being no other road over the Allegany mountains. The sum I have paid the captain for my whole family of eight persons, is £42. The Franklin is a fine ship of 370 tons burthen. If you come this way, do not run the risk of getting dollars here, I cannot get any this day, and I think I shall be obliged to take what gold coin I can get for the remainder of my paper trash. Dollars when I came here were one farthing per ounce dearer than in London. It cost me about 22s. on the road for coachmen and guards;

we had six of the former, to each of whom I gave two shillings, and five to each of the two guards. Yours,
ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Baltimore, July 1, 1820.

Dear Friend,—We arrived in this city on the 15th of June, after a passage of forty-six days. We had but one week of fair wind; all the rest of the time it was contrary: it appears that fair winds are not expected when going from England to America, but on the other hand, fair winds from America to England generally prevail; because western winds are most frequent in the Atlantic during nine months in the year. When we hear of ships arriving at Liverpool from America in three weeks, we naturally suppose they can return in the same time; but it is very different. Six weeks is thought a good passage to America, and three sufficient for a voyage from America to Liverpool.

The Franklin is a very fast sailer. A vessel arrived yesterday called the William and Henry, she left England on the same day with us, and brought sixty-five passengers; we had only sixteen in the steerage, and four in the cabin; we were very happy and comfortable. The only thing we erred in, was having too great a quantity of provisions; we had two hundred weight of biscuits, but we did not eat half of them, nor have we consumed them all yet; the broken pieces I made into a mess for the horses yesterday; I bought the biscuits of Sorst and Son, Crooked-lane, Liverpool; the whole of our sea store did not cost me twenty pounds, and out of that, we landed at Baltimore one hundred weight of biscuits, fifteen pounds of cheese, one pound of tea, and a whole ham. If ever you come over bring plenty of fruit, as apples, oranges, raisins, and add some eggs; but not too much salted provision. Flour, oatmeal and butter are very useful, but our milk though mixed with sugar, did not keep above three weeks before it turned sour. Bring also plenty of rice; good red, or pickled herrings are a nice relish at sea, and are to be bought very cheap at Liverpool. The whole of our expences from London to this place, did not exceed eighty-four pounds, including the three pounds ten which I was charged here for extra luggage, which is about sixteen pounds less than I calculated upon.

I had

I had no conception of the largeness of the city of Baltimore, and I am much pleased with it; all the streets run in right lines, the inhabitants are kind and hospitable, and seem willing to do a stranger any service. Provisions are very cheap, not being half the price they are in London, and some not one fourth. Fine tea is one dollar the pound, rum two dollars per gallon. Flour is four dollars a barrel, weighing one hundred and ninety-six pounds. The way strangers generally do here, is to lodge at a boarding-house; but I adopted a different plan,—that is, I took a small unfurnished house in the skirts of the town in an airy situation facing the fields. Furnished lodgings are never let here without board, and for my empty house I am to pay seven dollars per month. I shall not be able to get under weigh from hence under a month. I could not get a waggon to suit my mind, and so I am waiting to have a new one built for 120 dollars. It is to be eleven feet long and six wide, with laids at the sides, one pair of shafts and drag chain, and tilting hoops complete. The waggons here are not fit for the conveyance of luggage; a Jersey waggon is well enough to carry six or seven people, but they are too clumsy and by no means fit to carry heavy goods. I have purchased a pair of good strong grey horses for 190 dollars, for strength and size equal to the brewers' dray horses in London, and are I believe the largest in Baltimore. Horses of the ordinary size between fourteen and fifteen hands high, may be bought for sixty dollars each. My waggon maker is Mr. Ford in Queen-street, and the harness maker is Mr. Lee at the corner of the horse market. I have been told they are very honest men and reasonable in their charges, and I believe their character is just; I therefore recommend them to your notice if ever it should be your lot to want any thing in their line in this country.

In about a week from the date of this, every thing will be ready, and we shall get under weigh for the western country. I understand that we have arrived at a very good time to purchase land, for since the general failure of the provincial and country town banks, the land has fallen full fifty per cent.; the government also has reduced theirs from two dollars per acre to one and a quarter, for prompt payment, which is a happy circumstance for us. Our voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore was

long and dreary; we had rough weather and adverse winds, and saw nothing after we lost sight of English land but a world of waters; but Providence had ordained that we should arrive safe. The only accident we had was the breaking of our fore-yard exactly in the middle. It was about thirteen inches thick and fifty feet in length. This occurred about two in the morning, and it took all hands full twelve hours to rig another. We came in sight of Cape Henry in Virginia, at nine o'clock on the 12th of June. On the 4th of July, here and in every town in the United States, there will be a grand federation or festival to celebrate the day from which the Americans date their independence. I am told it is kept up with great spirit, and it must be grateful to those who have left the Island of Taxation, and taken refuge under the banner of Liberty. I long to hear the popular song of "the Star spangled Banner," which, to the Americans, is the *ça ira* of the French, or as Rule Britannia to the English. Yours, &c.

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Richmond, Wayne County,
State of Indiana, Jan. 9, 1821.

Dear Friend,—You will no doubt think I have been very negligent in not writing to you sooner, but I hope you will excuse me, when I assure you it was merely to give you a more full description of this New World.

We left Baltimore on the 20th of July all well, after a stay of five weeks. We have completely packed our baggage, about 20 hundred weight, into our new waggon, and the vehicle weighs about half as much. Though I had purchased two good grey horses, after we had commenced our journey, we found that another horse was necessary; for the roads here are not quite so good as those in England. Having got another grey we went on pleasantly; the road from Baltimore to Wheeling is tolerably good but hilly. The Allegany mountains commence at Cumberland, and end at Union Town, a distance of fifty miles. The Alleganys are a number of mountains in regular succession; they are not so steep as a great many persons have represented, but in some places the road is very rocky, at least it appeared so to us, because we were frequently obliged to leave the turnpike-road where it was forming. It is now completed, and is a very good one either to Wheeling or to Pittsburg: Wheeling,

Wheeling, however, is the nearest way. At the latter place I could for twenty dollars have purchased an ark, or flat-bottomed boat, capable of containing my family, baggage, horses and wagon. But as it was the land we wanted to look at, and not the water, we proceeded westward. We thought so little of Wheeling, that we rested there only one day. By this time we had travelled through Maryland, part of Pennsylvania and Virginia; we then proceeded through the State of Ohio: the roads here are very uneven. The eastern part of this state is hill and dale, but the western is fine level land. The wagons used here are very narrow, but I had mine made six feet wide within, with a tilt or covering over the laids, so that it held a bed the cross way of the wagon, and we had two beds for the tent, which was sufficient for all the family. We always looked out for a pleasant spot towards night, in order to pitch our tent, and I assure you I never rested better nor enjoyed better health in my life, and it was the same with my family whilst travelling in this manner. We never lodged in a tavern but one night all the way, and that was the worst night's rest I had during the whole journey. As for the stories of wild beasts and other deadly animals, they are mere farces. We only saw three common snakes each about three feet long; these we killed: we also saw a rattle snake about four feet long and four inches round; a gentleman was killing it as we came up. I opened it and found in its belly a squirrel perfectly whole. Provisions are always to be had on the road; and at farm-houses we bought butter, eggs, poultry and meat; as for hams and milk, we often had them as a gift. Bread was the most difficult article to procure, as every one here bakes their own, and only in quantities sufficient for their families. We could get flour in abundance, which we found very useful, as with the help of our frying-pan, we could bake crumpets or cakes. Our large tea-kettle and camp-kettle, we also found very useful, and our little table was particularly serviceable, and only wanted folding feet to have rendered it more portable.

It is impossible to give you an adequate idea of our adventures on the road, as that would require a volume: suffice it to say we all enjoyed the lark. You may well think it was a sweetening to us who had so long been smoke-dried

in London. We had many offers of land on the road, and those who had it to sell, always told us theirs was the finest and the climate the best in the United States; but that the westward was a very sickly country. However we persevered till we came to Richmond, and found the situation delightful and pleasant. It is upon the eastern edge of Indiana, sixty miles north of Cincinnati, thirty-five from Brookville (here is the Land office for the State,) three from Salisbury, six from Centerville, sixteen from Eaton, and thirty-six from Dayton. I have been twice to Cincinnati, sixty miles from my own home; it is a smart place with good markets, and is well supplied with meat of all sorts at three halfpence per pound; butter sixpence, twelve chickens for a dollar, value 4s. 6d; eggs 3d. per dozen; coffee is 8d. per pound; moist sugar 10d. Tea at Richmond is two dollars the pound, but the same sort may be purchased at Baltimore for three quarters of a dollar.

The land I have bought consists of eighty acres, as fine soil as ever was seen, with plenty of good water, a log-house, a stable, cow-house, barn, corn-cribs, smoke-house, &c. About thirty acres of this land are ready cleared, and the whole cost me six hundred dollars: we have every thing necessary for human life, as the stock I bought on the farm consisted of one cow, a year old; a calf or heifer, eight pigs, two ewes, fifty fowls, one hundred bushels of Indian corn, and about ten hundred of hay; the whole lot cost me fifty dollars. I have since purchased another cow for eight dollars, and I think this is certainly the cheapest and most plentiful country in the world; we have fine beef and pork at Richmond for a penny per lb. My whole travelling expences from Baltimore to Richmond did not exceed two hundred and twenty dollars.

There is no turnpike after we pass Wheeling, but the roads are tolerably good. The road is made through the woods; the trees are cut down to the width of about thirty feet, but the stumps are left about two feet above the ground, which are a very great nuisance, and requires much caution in driving. There are a great many towns on the road from Baltimore to the western country, and a tavern at the distance of every two or three miles. The general price of breakfast, dinner, and supper, is a quarter of a dollar, and for children half price; through the whole

whole country the price is the same. Horse-feed varies as you go westward; oats, which were charged 2s. 8d. per bushel near Baltimore, we could buy for 1s. 1½d. further on, and in some markets we bought oats for 7d. the bushel, and sixteen chickens for a dollar. The best meat for three-halfpence per lb. Hay is generally sold on the road for one dollar the hundred weight; but at Richmond I can have three hundred weight for a dollar. At Zaneville we rested fourteen days, and I delivered a letter from the Rev. Robert Crosby, of Shoreditch, to his brother, who received us with much politeness, and he and his wife visited us twice at our tent. Whenever we stopped at a town, as we often did, most of the townspeople came out to see us, which made it a sort of levee. We stopped three days at New Lisbon, four at Frederick town, three at Cumberland, fourteen at Zaneville, two at Union town. Thirty-six miles west of Zaneville is New town; here the country presents a different appearance, it is more level and the land is richer, with good roads, but no turnpikes to pay. In our progress the people seemed to marvel at the shape of our waggon, and our three horses drawing singly one before the other. My waggon was made as near to the English form as possible, which is not common here; all the American waggons have a tongue or pole, and draw with four horses ranged double. Hats and shoes are as cheap at Richmond as in London. Good fustian would sell for two dollars per yard; but hardware of every description is dear. I must conclude this letter and send you another; so God bless you and send you safe over.

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

Richmond, January 10, 1821.

Dear Friend,—I could not make one sheet of paper hold all I had to inform you of; I have therefore sent you a second, knowing you would not mind the expence of the postage. My reasons for not settling in Kentucky, as I first intended, are, that all the best land in that state having been sold, none is to be bought now unless at a great price. I have been in Kentucky and that is all I can say; but from what I saw of it from the opposite side of Cincinnati, it was not so good as on this side and very hilly. Good water and a healthy climate were the objects of my research, and I trust I have found both. The land is as good as ever was

MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

turned up by a plough; the summers are not disagreeably hot, but have a fine clear sky; nor are the winters long or severely cold, though the present as far as it has gone is as cold as in London. The present frost has lasted fourteen days and is pretty severe; but thank God, cold weather is not to be feared here where there is so much wood to burn. We are at present busily employed in felling trees and burning them on the farm; we burn as much in one day as would serve you for fuel two or three years. It is rather a strange circumstance, that the more we destroy the better we are off, as it clears the ground, and the ashes serve for manure.

There are no slaves allowed in this state nor in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or the Illinois; in fact, the whole of this side the river is exempted from that evil. There is a very fine tract of land, about forty townships, offered for sale last October at Brookville; this land lies about fifteen miles west of Richmond, on the east side of the White river. As little of this land was then sold, of course it is open to any one at the low price of one dollar per acre, ready money. I went to Brookville before the sale day to inspect the map, but seeing I neither attended the sale nor saw the land, I can only report the good character given of it by my neighbours. I saw a Mr. King and a Mr. Allen, the former from London, the latter from Edinburgh; they had travelled over a vast tract of country, and both declared they had not seen finer land in America than this part. There never were such times for emigrants who have money to lay out, as every thing as well as land is so cheap that a little money goes far. A dollar is always 4s. 6d. here, and all over the country. Dollars are the best money to bring to Baltimore, or any other of the eastern ports; but be sure you leave them there, that is exchange them for United States Notes, the larger the amount the better, say one hundred dollar notes; these you can change at Cincinnati, and get a premium of two and a half or three per cent. The provincial bank notes are not passable; they bear a discount of twenty-five per cent. on their original value. If ever you come to this country be sure you don't overload yourself with English articles, they are cheaper here; hats, as good as any man need to wear, may be bought at three dollars each, shoes from two to four dollars; at Baltimore I was

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offered

offered shoes in the market, for one dollar a pair; very good linen for 2s. 3d. per yard. Be sure you buy your horses, waggon and harness at Baltimore, as all these articles are dearer here, by 50 per cent. A saddle I bought at Baltimore for eight dollars, would cost 14 or 15 here:—a good felling axe of seven pounds weight would be three dollars and a half. Tools of all sorts are three times the price here to what they are in England. Cutlery would sell well, as razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, &c. I mentioned before that I went to Brookville to see the map of the land for sale; but returning home to Richmond, at least to my tent, I lost my way in the woods. I might have been about three miles from my home when it was getting dark. I wandered about without finding my road till I was quite fatigued, as was also my horse by stumbling over fallen trees. Seeing no alternative, I made up my mind to stay where I was till day-light, and so I tyed my horse to a tree, and taking off the saddle, made it my pillow, when lying on the ground I made the best shift I could till day-break. The night was fine, it was the 30th of September, still I suffered much from thirst, and would have given a dollar for a pint of water, but I could not find any. The large black dog, which I procured at Baltimore, stood centinel over me this night; when day appeared, I soon found the road, and hastened on to Richmond. My three horses cost me 270 dollars, and I have been offered 200 for one of them; the oldest of the three laid down his life on the night when we came to our journey's end; he died of the windy cholic on the 22d of September. The next death in the family was my fine cow, which I purchased on the farm; this occurred on the 19th of November; but a cow is no great loss here; I paid twelve dollars for her alive, and I got three and a half for her skin, besides sixty pounds of tallow worth six dollars, and the flesh made a month's provision for my two dogs. We found a fine bitch on the road to Cincinnati. My stock now consists of two cows, two horses, four ewes all with lamb, and my hogs are increased to twenty-two. I have bought another sow and two fat hogs for killing, at two dollars the hundred weight: we killed one of them yesterday. Our neighbours supply us with every thing we want; we need not go far to buy any thing, they bring it to us. I must not

conclude without giving you some account of the people; they are blunt in their manners, but kind and sincere; their honesty I believe is without a parallel in the world. There are no locks or bolts required in this country; the shops stand open; tools lie about in the woods and nothing is ever lost. Here are no beggars, no priests, and nobody is poor. I have not seen any thing in the shape of a parson. Lawyers and tax-gatherers are unknown. Here every one makes their own soap, candles and sugar. I have plenty of sugar trees on my farm, and grapes growing wild in the fields and woods. No hot-houses are wanting here; cucumbers, melons and pumpkins grow among the corn. Apples and peaches are sold in Richmond at 2s. 3d. per bushel; onions the same; potatoes 1s. 1½d. the bushel; honey 4s. 6d. the gallon; cyder 6d. the gallon. Whiskey is 1s. 1½d. the gallon; fine goose feathers 2s. 3d. per pound; soap 2d.; maple sugar 5d; wheat 20d. the bushel, and oats 10d; Indian corn ditto; candles, if you buy them, 3d. the pound. Vegetables are scarce, and seeds of all sorts are much wanted here. Tea will double its price in bringing from Baltimore to this place; brandy the same; butter is 1s. 5d. the pound, and eggs 3d. the dozen. Turkeys are 1s. 1½d. each. A patent forge would be a valuable thing here, also a small box churn; a day labourer has half a dollar per day and his board. My land is two miles from Richmond; there are plenty of mills for grinding of corn and sawing timber within two miles of us, on both sides of the river. A number of people about me have land to sell, some of it much improved, at least what are called improvements here; viz. a log-house, stable and barn, an orchard, and sometimes thirty or forty acres of land cleared, that is the trees cut down to wither, about two feet from the ground. A plough costs about six or seven dollars, and harrows are about three dollars. You may carry a plough under each arm without being weary; one horse is enough to work them; more are seldom used; the land is very soft, and here they seldom plough deep. My next neighbour Mr. Moore has 80 acres, which he would sell for about 5 or 600 dollars, which is thought cheap, being so near Richmond, which is a thriving little town, only four years old, and contains about 120 houses, twenty-five of which have been built within the last year, though this

has been reckoned among the hardest times they have seen. The situation, being on the east fork of White river, is very pleasant; the banks are full one hundred feet above the stream, on a fine level plain. Yours,

ROBERT CHAPMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present code of poor laws, it is agreed on all hands, does not answer the end for which it has been from time to time formed; for, instead of holding out merely a refuge for the aged, the infirm, and the diseased, in the day of their affliction, it affords protection to the idle and the dissolute; and many persons, who are now the inmates of the workhouse, would, but for this encouragement of their idleness, still have been useful members of society.

The measure proposed by Mr. Scarlett, although it would, as it appears to me, tend, in some degree, to lessen the evils complained of, is liable to the very serious objection shortly after mentioned.

He says, fix a maximum for the whole country, beyond which it shall not be lawful to levy any poor rates, and let that maximum be the amount of the rate for the last year. After the passing of this measure the poor houses could not, at any rate, become the receptacles of more idleness than they at present contain, and without inflicting any hardship on those who have already availed themselves of them, it would prevent the recurrence of such abuses. The husbandman and the mechanic would be more anxious to obtain provisions for their families by their labour, if they found it impracticable to obtain any relief from their parish. The farmer would be obliged to pay his labourers better wages, and so, by steps, we should come to the root of the evil, and the landlords would be obliged to lower their rents.

The poor rates, in the reign of Elizabeth, were about seven hundred thousand pounds—now they are about seven millions. What is the cause of this frightful increase? Has population increased in proportion?—No; but idleness has. By this measure of fixing a maximum, a finishing stroke would be given to the expectations of the labourer and mechanic, of parochial aid. Affording them relief is com-

pletely subversive of the policy and principle of the poor laws. It is to be observed, that this measure does not fix a minimum, though it does a maximum.

The objection, which I before alluded to, is this. The maximum could not be fixed for every particular parish, but it must be averaged for the whole country, because the rates for this year in A may be sixpence in the pound, and in B three shillings, and next year the amount of the rates in A and B may be reversed.

The maximum, then, being for the whole country, there could be but one average rate, and the consequence of this is obvious. The management of the poor would be taken from the parochial officers and made a government job. Then we should have inspectors, general commissioners, and the long etcetera of officers appointed by government, with salaries, &c. as under the tax system.

This is an evil which ought to be guarded against, as tending to increase the already overwhelming influence of government; and if the maximum could not be fixed for every particular parish, and I do not see how it could be without manifest injustice, the measure had better be relinquished, than to be the cause of so pernicious an effect.

Another part of the measure proposed is, to abolish the oppressive laws regulating the removal, and to settle the poor in that place where they actually become chargeable. This seems to me to be extremely well qualified to relieve the poor rates from an expense which they must sensibly feel, viz. the expense of removing paupers, and of appeals to the sessions against such removals. And although it may appear a hardship for any parish to maintain poor which do not belong to it; yet the balance will be nearly equal in the end, for the poor, whom, according to the present laws, any particular parish would be obliged to maintain, would, in like manner, be supported by others.

O. E. W.

General RULES for the CULTIVATION of ARABLE LAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE first and most excellent rule is, that every sort of corn should be succeeded by either clover or tares. And to promote this succession, the stubbles, where there are not any clover

ver or other seeds fit for being preserved for a crop, should, without the loss of any time, at the end of corn harvest, be worked with a scuffle; (scarifier or grubber are other names for the same implement.) When used on moderately strong land, this implement may be expected to cut up the stubble and weeds to the depth of an inch or two; but if the soil be friable it will cut up all such rubbish to a considerably greater depth. In this labour four horses, with a man and one boy, may be expected to go twice in a place over six acres daily, or a proportionably less quantity of land, by going over the same ground three or four times. The rubbish should be immediately raked together, either by women with such rakes as are used in a hay-field, or by an iron rake drawn by a horse; or it is supposed the work may be better done by the horse-rake going first, and that followed by the hay-rakes. Such root weeds as may happen to escape the rakes, should be picked up by hand, and the whole, placed in heaps, should be burned, and the ashes spread. Or in case the season should be so wet as to interrupt the fires, it would be nearly as well to cart the rubbish off the land to a heap, for the purpose of decomposition, in aid of a future dung-hill. The foregoing operations may be done for about ten shillings per acre. When the interior of the soil is free from couch, and the surface has been cleansed, as aforesaid, it is in readiness for being sown the same autumn without any previous ploughing. It has been mentioned that the last crop was corn without clover, therefore this crop ought to be tares, either alone, three bushels per acre, or tares, ten pecks, mixed with five pecks of winter barley; the writer of this article gives preference to the latter. These seeds may be covered by either harrows or a scuffle for a shilling per acre; or more perfectly by the thin narrow slices of a very small plough; but with greater dispatch by a double or treble plough of the same light construction. In either case the seams occasioned by the plough should be closed by a very light harrow, or a bush harrow, and if any root weeds should appear on the surface, they should be picked up and carried off. This process, with the seed ploughed in, costs about eight or ten shillings per acre.

Secondly. After the surface has been

cleansed as aforesaid, if the interior of the soil should be found to contain much couch, it should be extracted without delay. For which purpose, if the soil should be friable, the scuffle may be worked till it penetrate to such a depth as may enable it to raise all the couch to the surface; it should then be raked together as well as picked up by hand and burned as aforesaid: these things will cost about another ten shillings, by which the whole process for cleansing a friable soil will be about twenty shillings per acre. Even if the soil be clay, the scuffle may be loaded and tried in order to discover whether it is likely to succeed by five, six, or even more applications, in clearing the soil from root weeds to the depth of five or six inches. If the scuffle can be made to penetrate the soil, it will not want ploughing, as it would be more perfectly pulverized, and the couch better extracted, by the scuffle. But in case the soil should be clay, and unfortunately so dry and stubborn as to bid defiance to the scuffle, it would be advisable to postpone the work till the ground become softened by rain. However, if the weather should continue dry, and the agriculturist should not be able to employ his teams more usefully, the ploughs may be applied; but they should be loaded and equipped with shares steeled and pointed like a woodcock's bill, which shape is well calculated to penetrate and turn a very hard soil: some of the Hertfordshire ploughs and their shares are so constructed. With this implement plough the soil clean to about half the depth of a fair furrow; the harrows and scuffle may then be employed to pulverize the earth which has been turned by the plough, and raise the root weeds to the surface, where they should be collected together and burned, as in the former case. As soon as these things are finished, the land should be re-ploughed a full depth, and immediately worked with the harrows and scuffle sufficiently to pulverize the soil and raise all that remains of the couch to the surface, where it should be collected and burned as before. The entire expense of pulverizing and cleansing the soil in this manner by the united aid of the plough and the scuffle has been found to cost (10s. \times 19s. \times 19s. =) £2 8s. per acre.

In every case the operations of harrowing, scuffling, raking, picking, and burning

burning root weeds should be continued till they are entirely destroyed, or carried off the land.

This method of destroying root weeds will be found to be advisable for almost every new tenant; as the quitting tenants leave their soil abundantly, though unjustly, stocked with such injurious roots. But a good agriculturist will never have occasion to repeat the operation, as a proper share of vigilance on his part may ever afterwards keep his soil clean. Though this subject will require as much of his attention as is usually and wisely given to these things by the Flemish farmers, who harrow and pick all the root weeds off which can be found upon their soil, after every ploughing.

In case the scene of operation should present two sorts of land of such different qualities as wet and dry, it would be advisable to cleanse the wet soil first,—that is, while the dry weather continues, as the dryer ground would more conveniently admit the performance of such works in the moist weather of autumn.

One or other of the foregoing cases, numbered one and two, are applicable to every sort of soil; for be that what it may, it will by such means be got into a state of perfect cleanness, and consequently fit for covering the seeds of any winter crop, particularly such as tares either alone or mixed with winter barley. Or if the agriculturist should determine, though much against his own interest, not to sow all the soil so cleansed during the autumn, it will be much cleaner than usual, and when the time arrives it will be in readiness for any spring crop.

In every way in which this subject can be viewed, it is perfectly certain that clearing the soil of stubble and weeds in autumn is vastly preferable to the old method of letting such rubbish remain upon the land through the winter, and then ploughing them in previously to sowing any spring crop to take its chance among the weeds.

All the soil cleansed in autumn and not then sown, will be equally fit for being ploughed once very deeply, even to sixteen inches or more, and to remain in that state through the winter, ready for the reception of any spring crop, including even carrots and parsnips; or of being then (in the spring) prepared for a summer crop of either potatoes, mangel-worzel, turnips, cole or cabbages. Some of the superior

agriculturists of both England and Flanders, deem it advisable to trench their soil either by ploughs or spades occasionally, or about once in every rotation. This may be performed in the most beneficial manner in the early part of winter, on the commencement of frost, as then the insects are benumbed and rendered incapable of burrowing into the ground; consequently this ploughing exposes them to be picked up by the birds, and to be destroyed by frost. The last, ploughing a great depth and opening the water furrows and grips, occasion an expence which has been found to vary from thirty shillings to upwards of two guineas per acre, according to the tenacity of the soil and the depth of the trench ploughing. Moreover any arable land may be left in this clean state through the winter, very favorably for being saturated with water and then pulverized by frost.

Land that lies on a declivity should never be ploughed directly up and down, as that exposes it to be washed by heavy rain, which runs the best of the soil, as well as the manure and the seed, from the highest parts of the field to the lowest, or even to the ditches and rivulets, by which they are lost. A sand or other soil which is liable to become too dry in summer, should probably be ploughed entirely flat, and they do it so in Kent with a turn rise plough across the declivity. And a strong or wet soil lying on a declivity should probably be ploughed in ridges across the rising ground, just sufficiently oblique to enable the furrows to drain the superfluous water off the land without a current.

These circumstances taken altogether are well calculated to secure the success of the crops during the following summer. The agriculturist who cleanses and ploughs all his arable land, which has not a crop upon it, before Christmas, will have leisure during the following spring and summer to sow all his crops in the early part of the several seasons; and in that manner he will certainly have the best chance of reaping the largest produce.

The estimates in this short essay are made on the principle of charging one day's labour by a horse 4s., men 2s., women 9d. to 1s., and boys 6d. to 1s. These prices are intended to include working tools and implements of every description, particularly in the case of horses, the 4s. includes their food and the

the tax on them, as well as their shoes and farrier; together with the bills of harness-makers, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, for ploughs, harrows, scuffles, carts, waggons, rollers, horse-hoes, and all other things used or worked by horses, as well as wear, tear, and accidents of every description, and even the purchase of other horses in lieu of such as happen to die or become unable to labour.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the WAHABIS or WECHABITES, an Arab sect or tribe.

By the Consul General of France, in the Levant, taken from an original MS. which had been transmitted to him from Dreté, or Deraich, the chief seat of the Wechabites.

IN the East tradition often mixes with memorable events somewhat of the marvellous. Recent transactions borrow this hue, in imitation of others that have borne it for ages.

In their relations the Wechabites report, in the tone of conviction, that Suleiman, father of the founder of their sect, saw in a dream a flame proceed from his navel, the light of which spread to a great distance in the desert.

The astrologers then predicted that he should have a son, destined to become the head of a new religion and the founder of a potent empire. This tradition was studiously propagated by Scheikh-Muhammed, who may be considered as the real author of the religion. Born in a village on the banks of the Euphrates, he was the grandson of Suleiman, and the son of Abd-il-Wahab, giving his name to the new sect, to revive the memory of the dream, and thereby to justify his pretended mission.

It was in the province of Yemen that this sect arose, whose fanaticism and atrocities were to renew those of Mahomet, and of the Karmats, Carmathians, or Keramites. This was a sect which inhabited the same country, and under the reign of the Abassides was near crushing the Caliphate. The author is of opinion, that the religious system of the Wechabites is only a renovation of the ancient Keramites, but M. Burckhardt dissented from this.

The reformation preached up by Scheikh Muhammed, went to condemn all the oral and written interpretations of the Koran, and to annul all the ho-

mage that is paid to Mahomet. He admitted the divine origin of the Koran, and it formed the basis of his creed, but he insisted that the text is perverted, and that God cannot have a companion.

In fact, the Wechabites only consider Mahomet as a sage or elect personage, ordained by the Most High to be on earth the organ of the Divine will, in composing and publishing the Koran; but that by death, he relapsed into the condition of ordinary men. Thus, in their profession of faith, they admit 'there is no other God but God,' but reject the second part, added by the Mussulmans in general, 'and Mahomet is his prophet.'

They do not allow of saints, and their first object, after taking any city, is to demolish the tombs of men considered as such. In the act of destroying these monuments, which generally have a small cupola on them, for distinction, they utter an exclamation—"May Allah bless those who are pulling it down, and curse those who erected it."*

Besides the Koran, there are two other books which contain the articles of the Mussulman faith; they are the Haddis and the Muegman. The former expressly prohibits the use of gold, silver, and even silk in apparel. The Wechabites conform to this; and the principal point they object to the Turks is, their having adopted a luxury that Mahomet disallows. Though the law forbids the wearing of red or yellow stuffs embroidered with gold or silver, the practice is very common among the Turks, and he must be very poor that has no embroidery on his apparel.

The first attempts of Scheikh Muhammed to increase the number of proselytes, out of his own tribe, were fruitless. He had traversed the Nedjid, Syria, and Irack Arabi, in hopes of securing the aid of some powerful chief. Being disappointed, and meeting with obstacles, he was on the point of renouncing his undertaking, when chance threw in his way an auxiliary, whose ambition and audacity were wonderfully suited to second his projects. This was at Deraich, where he had retired to end his days in solitude. Here

* The Wechabites honour the memory of Abraham, Enoch, Moses, Aaron, Christ, Hout, Saadi, &c. but not in the high character of saints or prophets.

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he formed an alliance with Ibn-Séoud, prince of two considerable provinces, Deraich and Lasha. These two chiefs divided the sovereignty between them; Scheikh Muhammed assumed the authority in spirituals, with the title of Iman, or Supreme Pontiff of the sect; and the other, Ibn-Séoud, retained the title of Emir, or Prince, with the temporal authority; a division which has been perpetuated among their descendants.

The Wechabites had not existed half a century when they had stripped the Ottoman empire of some of its Asiatic possessions. When they pillaged Mecca they stripped the tomb of Mahomet of the ornaments which the Turks had lavished on it, but they neither violated nor profaned it. When in possession of Mecca, they wrote to the Pashas of Egypt and Damascus that the pilgrimage would be free as usual, provided the caravans came without ornaments, arms, or escorts of cavalry: what fame has circulated of their intending to suppress the Hadja, is unfounded. It is true, however, that they have made proselytes, even in the Holy City, as many of the inhabitants are secretly Wechabites.

As well as Mecca, they plundered Medina, Iman-Husseim, and other places most revered by the Mussulmans, Sunnis, and Schias. What is related respecting the frugality of these sectaries, their fanaticism, their patience to endure privations of every kind, their civil and military organization, may partly account for the rapidity of their growth and success.

The creation of the Djasas, or Legions of Mardoufas, was well adapted to the Wechabites, in their wars of invasion. The mardoufas are nimble dromedaries, carrying each two riders, one towards the head, and the other to the crupper, and armed with lances, sabres, fusees, and pistols. Two bladders, fastened to the belly of the animal, one full of meal and the other of water, would be sufficient to support for some days, both the rider and the dromedary.

It is observed by Diodorus Siculus, that in his time the Arabs were thus equipped, in their predatory expeditions. The custom of fighting on camels has ever been common in the East, and was practised by the ancient Tartars. Legions so arrayed will cross without fear the most arid deserts. No separation or extent of sands can se-

cure any tribe from the attacks of these sectaries. To arrive, to massacre the men, to carry the women and children into slavery, to plunder the tents and habitations, and to load their camels with the booty, is, with the Wechabites, an affair of some days and of a few minutes. Already are they on the high road to the desert, while the plundered tribe are preparing to arrange their means of defence.

Such were the first expeditions of the Wechabites, which enabled them to advance to greater enterprizes. The neighbouring tribes, vanquished by their arms, or by the terror which they inspired, became their auxiliaries.—Then they attempted conquests with a view to the keeping of them. Their motto, like that of Mahomet, was, 'Believe or die.'

The following is a proclamation by which one of their chiefs announced himself to the people of a certain district:—

To the children of * * greeting. I send you the sacred book; believe in it; be not of the number of those who pervert the text, and give a companion to God. Be converted, or expect to fall by the avenging iron that heaven has put into my hands, to strike idolaters therewith.

The slightest resistance to a summons of this imperious kind, was attended with massacres, pillaging, and devastation. If the tribe submitted, the Wechabites placed a governor over them, obliged them to pay the tenths, and the new converts were also obliged to furnish one man in ten to serve gratuitously in the legions.

After having spread their doctrines, by force or persuasion, through almost all the tribes of Arabia and the Desert, the sectaries proceeded to extend their domination into Syria and Mesopotamia. Then the Porte, alarmed at their progress, ordered Suleyman, the Pasha of Bagdad, to reduce them. An expedition, under the command of Ali, son-in-law of Suleyman, was directed against Deraich, but proved unsuccessful. Ali perished with the greater part of his troops. The Wechabites, emboldened to a higher pitch of audacity, in 1801, by the destruction of Kerbela, spread terror through all that part of the East. Three years after, Ibn-Séoud was assassinated by a Persian, whose two sons had perished in the massacre of Kerbela, and Muhammed did not long survive him. The son of Ibn-Séoud, to his father's conquests added the

the province of Yemen; also certain places on the borders of the Red Sea, with the whole western coast of the Persian Gulph, the isle of Baherin, famous for its pearl fisheries, and several other districts of Arabistan.

The memoir of M. R. details all the principal expeditions of the Wechabites, with their victories, and the reverses they afterwards experienced from the troops of the Pasha of Egypt. All these expeditions were attended with unheard of cruelties; not to avenge an outrage or a violated territory, or to succour oppressed tribes, but originating in the ambition of the chiefs, a reflection too applicable to the wars of Europe.

The author's memoir terminates with a succinct narrative of the campaigns of the Wechabites, in the years 1811, 12, and 13. He has not been able to collect an authentic document, to bring down his relation to the present time. The opinion he has formed of the character, projects, and resources of the Wechabites, is, that notwithstanding their reverses in Arabia, they must prove a source of constant alarm to the Ottoman Porte.

During the residence of M. Burckhardt at Damascus, these sectaries advanced to within twelve leagues of the city, when the greater part of the terrified population sought refuge in the mountains. The environs were ravaged, and so alert were the robbers in the work of devastation, that they left nothing but the bare walls of fifty villages.

There is one invariable law among them, that of dividing the spoils. The chief has a fifth part; the remainder is divided amongst the men, so that each horseman has three lots, and each foot soldier, or conductor of a camel, one lot. The soldier who in battle kills a horseman, claims the spoils as his right.

In the beginning of 1813, the hostilities of the Wechabites ended with the capture of Deraich, their last asylum. This was utterly destroyed by order of the Pasha of Egypt. But more recent accounts report that they have again appeared in arms, at the end of some months, both on the Continent and on the Persian Gulph.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of my friends, struck with the sophistry and ignorance of political economy, displayed in the

article "FRANCE," in the 67th number of the Edinburgh Review, undertook to make some observations with a view to expose the fallacy of some of the opinions set forth in that article. As you sometimes condescend to labour in the same field, he has permitted me to forward his "observations" to you, for insertion in your Magazine, if you shall think them worthy of a place in so useful a publication.

SYDNEY-TERTIUS.

Paris, 8th May, 1821.

This article begins by stating the ignorance which generally prevails as to the effects of the French revolution in France itself. It remarks the prodigious change brought about by the sale of the *national domains* in small lots, and by the *law* which divides property nearly equally among all the children of a family. It says, (page 3.)

"A change, no less important, has taken place in the condition of artificers: the gothic system of corporate bodies of tradesmen (*Juvenes et Maitrises*) endowed with exclusive privileges, was abolished at the revolution, as well as the regular course of apprenticeship, companionship, &c. *Society has so far gained*, that natural abilities and superior industry have free scope, and the skilful and the strong win the race easier than they would have done otherwise, at the same time that those of inferior capacity are sooner distanced. Some of the old regulations were tyrannical and absurd: they might have been amended with evident benefit; but it is not certain that the public or the workmen themselves have gained upon the whole by their indiscriminate abolition."

Now this last vague assertion, for which the reviewer does not condescend to offer the slightest attempt at proof, appears to us much the same as if one were to say of a man who had formerly been obliged to work with a clog fastened to one of his legs and a weight to one of his hands, that "it was not certain that he had gained, upon the whole, by their indiscriminate removal!" But the reviewer contradicts himself: for he says first, that *Society has so far gained* by it, and he concludes by doubting that the *public have gained*! The fact stated in the subsequent paragraph, "that numerous small manufacturing establishments had started up in place of those larger ones relinquished for want of sufficient encouragement," (capital he should have said,) has no connexion that we can discover, with the question as to the advantages or disadvantages arising from

from the abolition of the "*Gothic system of the Juvandes et Maitrises*:" the real question is, have the public or the workmen themselves gained or not, by the removal of the "*tyrannical and absurd*" fetters with which trade and manufactures were loaded, and which had the effect of preventing men from making the most of the talents with which nature had endowed them? That "*the workmen themselves*" must have gained by the restoration of their natural right to follow the bent of their own inclinations, can hardly, we think, admit of a doubt: and that "*the public*" have also gained, we should think is pretty clear, when we consider that all exclusive privileges of "*corporate bodies of tradesmen*," whether paid for with money, or by a sacrifice of time during a tedious apprenticeship, must, ultimately, be paid for by the public, in an enhancement of the prices of the various articles manufactured by these said corporate bodies. For our own part, we must say that we look upon the Gothic system of long apprenticeships, as one of the worst of those we have derived from the wisdom of our ancestors; and among many other benefits that a reform would confer upon England, we think that the abolition of long apprenticeships and of the exclusive privileges of "*corporate bodies of tradesmen*," would not be the least.

In the next paragraph, (page 4,) the reviewer says, "The mass of the people have acquired some political experience; but in other respects they must be as ignorant as the revolution found them." Why, "*must be*?" We grant—not that they must be, but that they may be as ignorant of Greek and Latin as ever they were; but does the reviewer think it is possible to acquire "*some political experience*," without acquiring at the same time, some other useful knowledge? Does he not know also, that the number of people who can read and write is vastly increased since the revolution, and that, thanks to the Lancaster schools, (*Ecoles d'enseignement mutuel*) this benefit is extending still further every day, notwithstanding all the attempts of the clergy* to prevent the contagion from

spreading? Why then does he gratuitously assert that they must be as ignorant as the revolution found them? This is of a piece with his equally gratuitous assertion which concludes the same paragraph, that "*the difficulty of forming proper juries is also such, that a sense of shame alone prevents the institution from being given up at once, in despair: it certainly is not popular.*" Now, the reviewer must know that juries are employed only in criminal cases tried before the supreme courts: that these courts hold their sittings only in the principal places of each department, most of which are populous towns. We may, therefore, judge of the value of his assertion as to the difficulty of forming proper juries to try criminal cases in towns having a population of from ten to a hundred thousand inhabitants! As to the institution not being popular, we say this assertion is false, as applied to the people, but may possibly be very true as applied to the judges and to those who appoint them.

The next paragraphs, comprised in pages, 5, 6, 7 and 8, contain comparative statistical statements as to the employment of the population of France and that of Great Britain, from which is given as the result,

"That the proportion of landed proprietors in France is nearly three times greater than with us, most of them being at the same time labourers; and that the proportion of agricultural labourers also, is something greater; and thus, owing to a better system of husbandry, larger farms and more pastures, we can afford a double proportion of our population for commercial and manufacturing labours, the liberal and the useful arts, and a life of leisure and enjoyment."

The reviewer then continues in rather a doleful tone; "And yet, if we look to the result of this state of things, we shall find no great reason to boast." Boast!—No.—Who, that understood any thing of mankind, could, after such a statement, expect to find any reason "*to boast*?" Is not a commercial and manufacturing population always more vicious and debauched than an agricultural one? Does not the shutting up of men in ill-aired workshops tend to enervate their bodies and to weaken their minds, while at the same time, the vices of a few are communicated to the whole? While the manufacturer is shut up in the pestiferous atmosphere of his own workshop, the country labourer is breathing

* It is a fact, that a bishop (or the bishop of) refused the communion to several people in his diocese, because they allowed their children to attend these schools.

the pure air of his native fields.—While the former dwindles into a mere breathing machine, the latter is every day contemplating the wonderful phenomena of nature, which, if he has one spark of intelligence, must tend to elevate his mind to the great Author of nature. While the former easily yields to the temptations and vicious examples with which he is surrounded, the latter unassailed by them continues his peaceful and virtuous career in the midst of his quiet and useful occupations. No wonder then, that a country having more than two thirds of its population employed in commercial and manufacturing occupations, should have more crimes to *boast of* than one in which the proportions are reversed. Thus, from the table annexed, we find that from the year 1813 to 1817, both inclusive, the number of condemnations in France, having a population of 29 millions, was 29,359; while for the same years in England and Wales, having a population of only ten millions, the number is 28,183! Of these in France, the number condemned to death was 1718; in England, no less than 4016; *considerably more than double!* Of these, to be sure, only about a seventh part were executed; but that makes no difference in the comparative statement.

Here then, independent of all theory, we have the question clearly decided, that an agricultural population is far preferable to a commercial and manufacturing one. Indeed, we look upon it as one of the greatest curses of the GLORIOUS PITT SYSTEM, that it converted England into one vast workshop, thereby augmenting the population of the towns, out of all proportion to that of the country; and the consequence of which has been, that when foreigners did not chuse, or were no longer able to purchase our manufactures, the manufacturers themselves were reduced to a state of misery, from which there is little prospect of any permanent relief so long as the present system continues.

In pages 10 and 11, the reviewer states the want of some intermediate body between the king and the people; for, says he, "although there are Aristocrats, there is no Aristocracy;" none of those whom the Jeffery and Brougham school call the *natural leaders of the people*. What a pity!—none of those illustrious Whigs, who with the word *liberty* always in their mouths, have

never wished that the people should have their share of it;—who established that great engine of oppression, the Bank of England, laid the foundation of the national debt, and *blessed* us with the institution of septennial parliaments!—What a pity! None of these whig patriots in France, "*to hold the balance*" between the king and the people!—Why, does the reviewer suppose, that for want of an aristocracy "the king, if he be warlike, will soon find means to over-rule the legislature:" or, that "should the people gain the ascendancy, and establish something very like a republic, a *soldat heuveux* will in due time become the master?" Has Mr. Reviewer forgot that there is a certain country on the other side the Atlantic, in which "*something very like a republic*" has existed upwards of forty years, and of which, as yet, no *soldat heuveux* has "become the master?"

As to the "*peculiar atrocity and extravagance of the revolution that ensued*," the cause of it is to be sought for in the *peculiar atrocity and extravagance* of the preceding government, and in the *peculiar atrocity and extravagance* of the unwarrantable attack made upon France by the despots of Austria and Prussia, and other powers which subsequently joined them in their *holy alliance* against liberty.

The reviewer seems to regret, with Mr. Mounier, that Lewis the 16th did not show more *energy*, because if he had done so, he might, perhaps, have found means to retain his power. Whether he might have done so or not it is not *now* worth while to waste time in conjecturing; but we have no doubt that had he been less of a hypocrite, he might have retained not only his head upon his shoulders, but a considerable share of power, to boot. Lewis was a good-natured, weak fool, and unfortunately for himself, deeply versed in hypocrisy; one day, swearing through thick and thin to maintain the constitution, and the next day setting off with an intention to join the wretched emigrants arrayed in arms against their country. In short, the upshot of the reviewer's suppositions is this, that had Lewis acted uprightly, like a wise man, instead of hypocritically, like a fool, things might have turned out differently. This nobody will be disposed to deny; but when have kings in a similar situation ever acted honestly, or when will they ever do so? We leave

leave this question to be resolved by the reviewer.

In page 21st, he continues, "Fifteen years of military glory seemed to have eradicated from the minds of this volatile people all idea of civil liberty. Scarcely an individual of the rising generation had heard the name; factions were unknown under Buonaparte: but the spell of his power was no sooner broken than the Utopian theories of 1789 were revived, together with the opposite principles of the old monarchy."

In other words, the spirit of reform which had been *hushed, not laid*, by the mighty genius of Napoleon—the spirit of adapting our institutions to the want of the present day, instead of being regulated by the antiquated wages of our ignorant and illiterate ancestors; that spirit which must, ere long, triumph every where, in selecting the little that is good among ancient customs, and in rejecting all the barbarous rubbish with which the *wisdom of our ancestors* has encumbered us;—that spirit, which in spite of both Edinburgh and Quarterly reviews, will ultimately lay prostrate in the dust, so many *venerable* and absurd institutions;—in short, that glorious spirit of REFORM, again revived, the moment the mighty despotism of Napoleon was broken.—Yes! the "*Utopian theories*" of 1789 were revived, never again to be abandoned! Their roots have taken too deep hold ever to be eradicated by all the efforts of all the reviewers, however much they may admire the *wisdom of our ancestors*, and regret the downfall of all their *venerable nonsense*.

As for "*the opposite principles of the old monarchy*," they undoubtedly did revive at the same time; and for the curse of France and the misfortune of Europe, they have, in the mean time, triumphed. The *Voltigeurs* of *Louis Quatorze*, who seemed to have been asleep for these last thirty years, have sallied forth from "*their hiding places*," covered with the rusty armour of ignorance, and blinded by conceit and folly to fight for the restoration of the *good old system*, with all its blessings of tithes, *corvées*, gabelles, *droits de chässe*, and other *privileges* formerly possessed by their venerable, ignorant, and insolent ancestors!

Never had a monarch so glorious an opportunity of rendering himself truly popular, as had Lewis the 18th, after his second restoration. Bonaparte's enterprize having failed, in consequence of his having neglected to rally round

him *the people*, by giving them a truly representative government, his party might be deemed as at an end. But *reason* and *good policy* form no part of the vocabulary of the ultras: in general, narrow-minded, ignorant, and bigotted, they cannot comprehend any plan of ruling, except by *brute force*. The force of opinion seems to be unknown to them; and they foolishly imagine that men can be ruled *now*, as they were under that vain-glorious *fanfaran* Lewis Quatorze. Beset by them on all sides, the king, whose mind never strong, must now be enfeebled by the mass of corruption in which it floats, has been unable to resist their solicitations; and unfortunately for France, he gave the first signal for a counter-revolutionary movement, in his memorable speech at the opening of the session in November, 1819; in which a change in the law of elections was pointed out as necessary. The fact was, that the law of elections, as it then stood, had an evident tendency to throw into the chamber a majority of deputies chosen among the *liberaux*; and in consequence, the ultras saw themselves, like a man struggling against an ebbing tide, removed farther and farther from their darling *privileges*, by every successive election. This was too much for the noble blood of the *Voltigeurs* to bear; to see preferred to them and their ancient names, men who had nothing to boast of but their talents and integrity; and they accordingly resolved, by a bold stroke, to reach the root of the supposed evil. With the help of immense sums properly distributed, aided by all sorts of *ministerial influence*, small majorities were found to pass the arbitrary imprisonment law, and the law for the enslaving of the press. The first fruit of the discussion of these laws, was, the assassination of the Duc de Berri, by a political fanatic, whose dagger would probably have remained guiltless in its scabbard, as it had done for the five preceding years, had it not been that the arbitrary and counter-revolutionary plan of the ultras had confirmed in the mind of the assassin, the idea of the happiness of France and the reign of the Bourbons being incompatible. So far from being stopped by this terrible warning, the ultras fancied that it had proceeded from a want of sufficient *vigour* in their measures. It was made the war-whoop of the party, who now loudly called for the establishment of pure

pure despotism. The new law of elections was admitted by a small majority, being the exact number of the ministers who had seats in the chamber of deputies; and after some alterations and modifications, it was passed by a considerable majority. In consequence of it, and of the direct interference of the government in the new elections, a great majority of royalists have been returned, and since that time the mask has been wholly laid aside.

In page 24, the reviewer states the former law of elections, and its evident tendency to reduce the number of royalist deputies. He also mentions the power behind the throne, *the imperium in imperio*, which is now openly avowed to exist under the direction of the Comte d'Artois and the Duchesse d'Angouleme. In pages 25 and 26 he gives the new law of elections; and adds his opinion that notwithstanding its apparent aristocratic tendency, it was probable that a majority of *liberaux* would still be returned; for he discovers somehow or other, that "the restriction on eligibility has, in fact, a hidden republican tendency;" so deeply hidden, indeed, that nobody but the reviewer can possibly find it out; and which the event has wholly contradicted. In page 27, he rings his loudest *alarm* against the dangers of a republican form of government: he draws a picture of the benefits and effects of the ancient republics, in all of which, *representation* was totally unknown, and which, of course, cannot serve as a test of comparison for modern republics, in which *that* most beneficial of all improvements in government has been introduced. At the bottom of the page he says, "It ought always to be remembered that a perfect equality of property is the necessary condition or consequence of a perfect equality of political rights." He might with as much *truth* have said that a *perfect equality of stature* is the necessary consequence of a perfect equality of political rights! He continues, "Wherever universal suffrage is (shall be) actually established, agrarian laws may be expected to follow, &c." For heaven's sake, let us keep clear of radicalism! But to be serious, let us, for the proof of the truth of this assertion, again look to *hated* America. There, in several of the states, the qualification to entitle a man to vote, is merely nominal; that is to say, it consists in the payment of a tax so very small, that

the poorest man can easily afford to pay it. In Pennsylvania this is the case; so much so, that out of a free population consisting in the whole, of 800,000, men, women, and children, the number of voters at a late election was 108,000! Here then, for upwards of forty years past, has radicalism reigned supreme, without one particle of either monarchy or aristocracy; and yet, strange to say, Pennsylvania is one of the most prosperous of the United States; not the smallest attempt has been made to introduce "*equality of property*," nor has there ever a word been said about "*agrarian laws*!"

In page 36, we are presented with a very just account of the municipal and departmental administration in France, in both of which branches, the appointment to every office, from that of the prefect, (the same as lord lieutenant in England) down almost to that of a parish beadle, must emanate directly from the government. The repair of a road, or of a bridge across a brook of a few yards wide, is too serious a concern to be entrusted to any local authorities. The petition for a forty pound repair of a bridge, must travel from the mayor of the commune, up to the minister of the interior, by a gradation of five or six steps; and from his *Excellency* it must travel down again to the mayor by the same gradation! This is one of the greatest defects of the present French government; for the ministers, instead of having leisure to attend to the important business of the nation,—to the encouragement of education, of agriculture, of commerce and manufactures,—in short, to the general welfare of the whole community, are employed, like so many *busy bodies* in arranging a heap of trifling details, which, after all, are either neglected or imperfectly executed, because they are taken out of the hands of those who are naturally interested in doing them well, and confided to those whose interest it is to make a job of them. The grand maxim of governing the people *by letting them govern themselves* is totally unknown, or at best totally unpractised in France. The "*Laissez nous faire*," the laconic answer given by the merchants to Colbert, when he asked them what he could do for them, seems to be forgot; and the government instead of fulfilling the part of an intelligent superintendant, is content to act the part of a petty gossiping clerk. This, they inherited from Napoleon,

poleon, whose eagle glance penetrated into every corner;—who saw every thing with his own eyes, heard every thing with his own ears, and whose energy of mind made itself be felt in the remotest corner of his empire. But the eyes of his successors are certainly not those of eagles; and their energy, alack a day! scarcely reaches beyond the kitchen of the *Tuilleries*!

The Reviewer closes his essay by mentioning the law of succession in France; by which a father may dispose of *one half* of his property by will, if he leaves only one child: of *one third*, if he leaves two; and of one fourth if he leaves more than two: the remainder being always divided equally among the children. This is certainly more equitable than our system of primogeniture, by which the heritable property of a family must, in most cases, descend to the eldest son, leaving to the younger children a very small pittance, frequently not equal *in whole*, to more than two or three years rent of the family estate; sometimes not equal to *one*. The reviewer doubts whether the French law will ultimately tend to the prosperity of the nation? This is a question which time alone can resolve.

Certain it is, that since the enactment of the law, now upwards of thirty years ago, France has prospered greatly, and it is at this moment the most prosperous country of Europe; and if once freed of the curse of the wretched ultra faction and its *Voltigeurs*, who are doing all they can to clog the wheels of her prosperity, she would soon be able to resume that commanding station to which her geographical position, her extent, her wealth and the activity of her population undoubtedly entitle her.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ALWAYS find satisfaction in reading whatever contributes to elucidate the etymology of oriental names, and being persuaded that any thing which may contribute farther to such elucidation will not be unacceptable to you, I send you the following animadversions on the etymology of Saracen, in your Number for April, p. 247.

In the title to that article, you spell the word signifying occidental, *Maugrebins*. In the body of the discussion you spell it *Maghrebyn*. These words are both plural; the first is Europeanized, if I may be allowed the expres-

sion; the second has the Arabic plural termination: the first is the English orthography, the other is the French. But the proper and correct word is

مغرربي which, put into English letters, should be thus written, *Mugrarby*. Giving a final *n* to this word, thus, *Mugrarbyn*, makes it plural. The same observation applies to the word

شركي i. e. Sherky, a man of the East.

Sherkyn, orientals; this word, by transmutating the *k* to *c* or *s*, and omitting the *h*, becomes Saracen.

But since it has been proved, Mr. Editor, that the Latins have had a strong propensity to the letters *c* and *s*, and have turned the Arabic word واح

(wah) into oasis, and wah's into oasis's. I doubt if they have not also transmuted Sarawen, or more properly Saharawan, into Saracen, (substituting the letter *c* for the *w*), that is to say, the people of the desert or wilderness. It is well known that the country of the Scythians and Saracens abounded in deserts and wildernesses; and although I do not pretend to boast of antiquarian or etymological lore sufficient to decide this point, yet, I think, if we consult plain sense and probability, there is as much reason to subscribe to this etymology as to that of your correspondent M. Langles, whose elucidation is ingenious.

If the intelligent readers of your Magazine should agree with me in this etymology, it will throw another ray of light on the darkness of Africa, a continent which now appears to be opening gradually, but slowly, to our view. By the bye, Mr. Editor, who would have thought twenty years ago that hot-cross buns* had their origin in Africa (Egypt)?

J. G. JACKSON.

10th April, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced to convey through your Miscellany some useful information, from which I have experienced a practical benefit, relative to the management of apple and pear trees. But before I enter upon the information, it is necessary to lay before you the very bad state of a dozen apple trees in my orchard. The stock of them will mea-

See Monthly Magazine for April, p. 247.

sure

sure three feet in circumference. These trees were so injured by the cankered state of their bodies and branches, that there did not appear more than one-sixth part free from canker and moss. The miserable state they were in, and after losing one of them, I consulted a nurseryman, who observed their very old state, and that the canker had so injured them that they were not worth keeping. He therefore advised me to cut them down and plant young ones in their place.

On reflecting on his observations, it occurred to me to make an experiment. I first planted a tree beside each of them, and then proceeded in making the experiment to recover them, and I have the satisfaction to say I have so far succeeded, that any person looking at the branches, the stock being hid from sight, would say they were young thriving trees. They are now free from canker and moss, and uncommonly full of blossom.

As there are many but little acquainted with trees, it is necessary to observe, that every tree has three rinds of bark, the inward, the middle, and the outward. This observation I thought necessary, from a neighbour having destroyed a great number of fine trees. I shall now proceed to state the practical information.

I first cleared away from the stock all the outward bark and moss, so that the body was clear of its outward rind; in doing this the quantity of worms, wood-lice, ear-wigs, and other insects was extraordinary. I then with a small hoe scraped every branch quite clean from moss or rough bark. I next looked over the stems, and where I found any hole that was cankered, I cut out the cankered part quite clean so that no insects could harbour there, extending the lips of the hole to a healthy part of the rind. I afterwards proceeded to the smaller branches, cutting away the cankered knobs to healthy parts, and where any branch crossed another I cut it off. Lastly, with a hand-brush, made of fine whalebone, I brushed the tree over to clear away the insects and their eggs.

I adopted this mode of recovering my trees four years ago. In the first year there was a sensible improvement. I have therefore persevered in the practice every year since, and have the pleasure and gratification to observe that they are become bearers of apples in abundance. S. W.

May, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXII.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadesi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early morn,
Murmuring slips the dews of morn.

IN the 47th number of the *Biblioteca Italiana*, a literary journal published in Milan, we find some account of the works of Matteo Borsa, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Mantua. As his writings are well known on the Continent, and distinguished for a happy union of philosophy and taste, we shall make no apology to our readers for extracting what we think may prove interesting and amusing. They purpose to be a continuation of the 5th volume of a series, and are arranged according to the subject under various heads, as "The Improvvisatori," "The Portodimare," "Amours," "Sorrowful Adventures," "Hydrophobia," &c. &c. which we thus interpret.

L'IMPROVVISATORE.

On this awful occasion, I fortunately recollected I was a poet, and resolved to become an *improvvisatore*, and consult the Lover's Manual in my portfolio, regularly divided into chapters, with annotations and references *ad libitum*.

The first opens with the elements of the sublime art—the *estro poetico* itself. In this is included a harvest of rich phrases, all *à la dantesque*, limping sesquipedalians from the Greek, invocations, deifications, Pindaric prophecies, an Æolian brood of tempests, lightning, fires, woods and precipices, night and the tombs. Then followed a portable theatre full of starving virtues, forlorn arts, legitimate tyrannies, &c., with a magic lantern shewing the race of calamities sprung up on this and the other side of the date of Troy, and the battles which befell for at least a league around, between the Trojans and the Greeks.

The second part more particularly directs us how to improvvisatore on one foot; provides strophes for a servant coming into a room, placing a chair, for a dog barking, and a porter who steals. I know from experience what a portfolio such as this is worth, and what applause resounded when I displayed a little of it in the *Place de* —

— "But

Envy will merit like its shade pursue,"
and loves to fix its teeth, like an episcure,

cure, in any thing which is good—I exhibited too long—my audience began to criticize—I was not exactly to the taste of all—they began to whisper that I was far from being an universal genius: I had the irritable part of it about me at least—I suddenly turned my sapphics into iambs, and launched into “harsh and bitter numbers” against my foes, already damning with faint praise, and applied them moreover generally to their country. Then rose the strife of tongues—hisses and hootings—at last they began to make impertinent enquiries, and at break of day I shook the dust off my shoes in the face of their city and departed.

In order to strengthen my personal security, I proposed to take refuge in some more spacious and creditable place—I therefore set out for ———, and during my journey amused myself with any thing but the supposition that a man of letters would not easily make himself famous and fortunate wherever he went. With much self-complacency, I ran my eye over my list of recommendations, to fix on which should be first presented, and to see that I had not omitted to add to each, another leaf of commendation, containing a little more eulogy and information respecting the bearer. This is more easily done than people might at first be aware, if they only possess the imitative faculty of the species. But I was interrupted in this examination by the appearance of a lady, who confused my calculating notions, and threw me into extreme perplexity. She was indeed a glorious creature, and united very rare qualities of heart and mind—a happy mixture of sense and sensibility—I knew it would be an adventure immediately—I felt already inspired, hope plumed her wing, and credulity (if I was to play the fool) was prepared to do homage “to follying;” at all events it looks like an adventure; let us examine it a little nearer.

We conversed, and she invited me to La Casa —. Supposing I should meet an academy of luminous wits, among the many distinguished friends and authors whom she recounted to me, I shut myself up for the rest of the day to prepare myself for *the engagement*. In the first place I chose two or three texts from Horace, committed to memory a French epigram, ran over half a dozen articles of the Literary Journal—two political anecdotes, and one of the theatre;—thus armed at all

points I boldly sallied into the controversial field. The combat was not for a moment doubtful. I gave a swell on entering the room, which instead of the *diminishing sense* attendant on these occasions, made me feel half as large again; this I followed up with an assured glance, which half abashed the whole circle—I approached with a most easy presence:—kissed hands, presented my credentials, and beginning a well turned compliment—She froze me with a cold and dry “be seated, cavalieri.” The guests sat as stiff as if they had been sinew grown, and the dialogue

“With weary pace dragg’d its slow length along.”

Of literature I heard nothing, and yet this was the only ground on which I could make a display. At last I dexterously contrived to touch the right chord, by intreating our fair hostess’s opinion upon the last new book, but she only referred me to the gentlemen who were near her, whose names she had previously announced. But who could have imagined of what odd materials these geniuses were made. They shewed no egotism, no mutual praises, and clap traps for applause. They did not even speak of their own books, nor like acute barristers whom we know, put leading questions to the public witnesses around them to elicit in a byeway the gratifying information they coveted. There was no mention of their extensive correspondence with foreign professors, no reference to favourable reviews, or account of numerous translations into other tongues, with a catalogue of egotisms, too long to enumerate. Now this was not at all to my taste—it was not what I had been used to, I despaired of animating the conversation and retired.

I had tried *The* ——— without success, and in the evening I determined to try *The Portodimare*, a lady of exquisite tact. Here I saw something of the world—it was worth conversing in. The saloon alone was like a glorious picture—it had numerous groups full of the youth and the warmth of genius: here were a party of young married ladies, with men who were yet lovers around them, even the gravest were at cards, and a few downright gamblers in the corner—in what Schlegel would call dramatic perspective, exhibiting faint indications of the working of the passions; while here and there more sober merchants and tradesmen

men were trying in a game of skill what the former were doing by chance (to overreach their neighbour.) The repose of the piece was preserved by groups of literary people, novelists, poets, &c. with musicians; and over the fire with heads drawn closer together, and elbow on knees, your pretty scandal whisperers, or more serious ghost-story tellers, were seen amusing or horrifying one another at leisure. I acquired many years of knowledge in a moment—of a truth I learnt a world of wisdom; and I pronounced *The Portodimare* a woman of surpassing merit. In her circle we were all originals in our way. The first who opened his mouth had a firm and decisive air, and I thought him half a prodigy from his manner. He talked of every thing, had seen every thing, and been every where. Whenever a guest was announced, he had uniformly something to whisper in his ear; if there was any one who moved in a certain set, he either was, or had been, or was likely to be his most particular acquaintance. Now this genius's pockets were not to be compared in value to a courier's income, at this time. Two politicians were about to wax somewhat wroth and loud, and began to attract attention to their discussions of civil, or rather uncivil tolerance to States and to one another. After this I was called upon to recite; they made me *Improvvisatore*—all urged me, and all applauded for a moment, and the next they turned their backs on me, coming and going at pleasure. *The Portodimare* seemed a little inspired, I awoke her "youthful thoughts," and the days that were gone, and she thanked me. This made them pay court to me again, and we were all satisfied with one another. I repeated my visits to this delightful house as often as possible; but visits, like every thing else, must have an end, and I at last grew tired of mine.

LOVE.

I have travelled long and far in search of amusement and something more solid—but my success has been very middling. In the glory of my happiest conquests I have often wished and struggled for a literary one. The first passion that sacrificed my heart, was the purest, the most obstinate, the most harmonious and Petrarchan like in the world. It was in fact assaulted, taken and stormed, before I knew that I rightly had one. The lady had a touch of the "bas bleu," and in about

a week I found I had exhausted her stock of conversation—the same phrases, a most monotonous sort of erudition, the same poor looks, and the same dry things extracted out of them for ever. I began to feel a vacuum, which philosophers say nature abhors—when I was again smitten by the most animated and variable of little beings that Love ever enumerated in his annals. She was French *à la Française*, a double distilled essence of polite Paris—but the violence of her passions threw her into as many distortions and unpleasing expressions, as we find in a French elegy. She had travelled through Italy with professors, recited comedies to the Dilettanti, talked like an angel, and read as agreeably as she spoke. I should really have got entangled, had the jewel been put in as fair a case—let philosophers talk of mind in the face as they will, two eyes and arms are absolutely essential to the most abstract species of beauty. Besides I was no admirer of French flippancy and flirts, and my mind was luckily freed from all doubt by the appearance of Zelinda, who wore the "veni, vidi, vici," for her motto.

If ever one human being were made for another, she certainly was meant for me. On her toilet I found a volume of the Philosophical Transactions, the Maid of Orleans, the Letters of Eugene, and her fingers bore traces of recent correspondence with her pen. The disorder of her house bore ample witness of its freedom from the slavery of household rules. I was surprised to find that this philosophical lady had a daughter, and that her husband had been abroad for many years—but I now come to my

SORROWFUL ADVENTURES.

I had always a laudable desire to distinguish myself, and to exercise some important office. To do this, however, we should first learn to serve, which is always irksome to a man fully sensible of his own merits. I was notwithstanding, in a fair way of gratifying this kind intention towards myself.

I was well received in the literary and philosophical society under the President—, but in my first visit he instituted a polite but rigorous inquisition into my attainments, and the old gentleman had the impertinence to conclude by advising me to study and learn something. Well—I devoted myself for a whole month to the delicious task of an Amanuensis, and then he actually

actually promoted me to the honour of inditing letters for him. He envied me, however, this little compliment to my vanity, by requesting to correct them before they were dispatched; and I suppose in the end he would have brought me over to his opinion that I was not *compos mentis*, if I had not speedily convinced him to the contrary.

He at length allowed me to take breath—and it was sweet to rest though but for a moment. I still, however, appeared occupied, made a grand shew of manuscripts, and affected a mysterious look. Then I took an opportunity of filching secrets from his letters or portfolio—gave ear to the doors and walls, and reported my information where I chose: soon, by making *myself scarce*, answering in short replies, &c., I established a reputation for prudence in the opinion of the wisest around me. At last, the manner in which I had been exercising my diplomatic talents was discovered, and my old patron drove me somewhat rudely from his presence, and did what he could to prevent me obtaining another situation. I now resolved to revenge myself at once upon him and the world, by publishing. I muster up my finest manuscripts—my extemporaneous and my non-extemporaneous effusions—they are arranged,—in the press, and my work appeared. The gentle public fixed a zoilus-tooth in it immediately; I was pronounced a plagiarist, and every thing which was bad. Still I tried to stem the current of public opinion, frequented academies and private circles, modestly canvassing for votes in my own favour, as no one else would appear for me. I talked of new theories, the spirit of the age, recited a platonic ode on music, in two and twenty strophes, each of twenty verses; haunted the houses of the great with new letters of recommendation; buried myself up to the ears in poetry and philosophy, without meeting with a single Mæcenas.

Such reflections upon my genius called for an exemplary punishment. After a moment's consideration, I resolved to change both my name and my occupation, and forthwith joined a company—not of actors, but of journalists. Here fame attended me—my anonymous satires were biting; my controversies with other editors dreadful to peruse: for a slice of bread and a plate of good soup, I would have *written up* one paper, and written down its adversary, with

MONTHLY MAG. No 355.

the enthusiasm of a patriot. I stung many authors to the quick, for what I had formerly suffered; revenged myself on my past, discomfited my present, and anticipated my future enemies. I was returning home one evening from the publishers—it was about midnight and frightfully dark—I met with a severe bastinado.

SEIZED WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

I don't know how it was, but so much fatigue, watching, and disappointment, began sensibly to affect my health. My spirits began to gloom and give way, my nerves were agitated, and my imagination full of devils. The thing began to look a little serious. I worked very little, and was badly paid. I still continued to haunt the more retired parts of the town, and under the veil of twilight visited my editors occasionally in a small way. My society was confined to that of an apothecary, three poor priests, and a young black whom I was instructing “in the ways of booksellers,” and who listened to my oracles with due respect, as we sat over a wretched fire. In spite of the most regular and rigorous diet, with an accompanying regimen of mind (hard work), I daily got worse and worse, and was at last driven by my sufferings to consult a physician, who informed me I was subject to the *incubus*.

I thus unbosomed myself to him:—“The source of all my troubles, Doctor, lies in the triumph of injustice over genius, and the prosperity of ignorance—but you will have read more of this in the third volume of my——” The Doctor interrupted me, protesting upon his honour that he had never had the pleasure—that it was quite new to him that I had ever made my appearance in the literary world. There was no bearing this: I felt a sudden excess of rage, and was strongly tempted to seize the informant by his throat. I contented myself, however, with fixing my teeth in the fleshy part of his arm, and refusing either to eat or drink for a week, and my jaw was spontaneously locked.

“THE CONSULTATION.”

The Doctor now became truly anxious about his patient—in fact, he thought that I was mad, and observed my symptoms with evident dread. Two other physicians were directly summoned, and a surgeon followed them into my chamber. The formalities were less than usual on such occasions; they sat down at once, but the two last

would not so far intrench upon etiquette as to admit the surgeon to the consultation. He therefore drew back a yard or more out of the line of the faculty, while they inspected the nature of the bite. The bitten physician had no more right to give his own opinion of it than a child, and he must only state the degree of pain, and the peculiar sensations that he felt. Now came my turn, and they approached me somewhat cautiously.

After the usual diplomatic theories had been canvassed, they concluded upon reducing some portion of them to practice; but what arguments, what an array of precedents and cases, what reflections upon their rivals and one another, before they could agree as to the mode in which it should be done. At length the question was put—they must decide upon something. But was it spontaneous hydrophobia?—yes—was it only common madness?—yes.—“Ah, indeed—look, so—it is,”—they all exclaimed together—a fine case—an uncommon case—and one that I have long wished to see. In this, however, my first physician did not join—he proposed bleeding to diminish the excess and avert the danger of inflammation. Bleeding!—exclaimed another; surely not to diminish, it will increase the circulation, and of course carry a greater portion of the virus into the blood.—Come then, let us try opium, it will calm and stupify him at least.—No, no, it will excite, volatilize, and rouse him, depend upon it. Ah! then blister and dose him with cathartics. Mr. Apothecary, we leave this to your care.

This was an unlucky prescription for me. In two days I became more patient and resigned than Job. Devils, blue, white, and grey, faded from my imagination, the literary world seemed receding before my eyes, and I became fully aware that I was fast approaching

“That bourne from whence no traveller returns;”

in other words “the end of the world,” was come for me. I was at last about to be undeceived; yet though I had suffered so much wretchedness and disappointment, and often secretly wished, and openly prayed for death, I began to feel an unaccountable reluctance about going—it was too late however, and I composed myself as well as I could. I endeavoured to be serious, but could not help reflecting on the partiality shewn by nature, in granting

such long life-leases to geese and ravens, and such short ones to the Lords of the creation, and prepared myself in rather a sulky humour, but as fast as my weakness permitted, to make my will.

Imprimis—I will and bequeath to our gentle public my pen and ink.—*Item*—The proceeds of my last satirical work.

Item. My other inedited as well as published works to be presented to one out of the 900 public libraries in favour of which it shall so be decided by lot.

Item. My sketches of works and unfinished pieces, annotations, collated editions, &c. &c. to such of my literary friends as shall appear most disposed to finish them.

Item. I leave the sum of ——— to any sculptor or engraver, who shall be found to have executed my bust or portrait during my life—and moreover leave the same sum for an inscription to be placed upon my tomb. Surmounting the inscription must appear an emblem of future glory—an eagle rising from a funeral pyre, and at its feet a serpent with a sprig of hellebore in its mouth, the signification of which may be left to the judgment of future heraldists and antiquarians.

The inscription to run as follows:—

Illi uni
Undique ex orbe
Admirazione conlata
Dedicaverunt
Summi rei litterariæ
Optimates
Quorum Nomina
Hic inscripta Sunt.

With which I recommend there should be inserted individually the names of my collateral relations, friends and brethren in literature.

Thus every thing will be decently concluded—for as soon as I have once departed this life, I shall consider the whole world as fairly at an end.

In these specimens of the lighter style of Borsa, we can give but a faint idea of the character and powers of the writer. We consider him a much better critic and philosopher than a poet. The sixth and last volume of his works contains two tragedies, entitled “Agamemnon and Clitemnestra,” “Aulia, Daughter of Aristodemo,” &c. &c. The first bears strong traces of juvenile composition; and the somewhat arbitrary mode in which the events and incidents are developed, with the intricacy of the plot, fails to interest the feelings, and give proper life and action to the piece. The second is far superior, both in point of skill and a sustained power of language well adapted to tragedy;

tragedy; but it cannot be admitted to rank in the higher order of Italian dramas, more particularly of modern production. We dare not even say that it casts an additional ray of grace or beauty on the dramatic muse of Italy, who seems to have lavished the greatest portion of her love on one distinguished favourite. We may speak of his other poems with more approbation: he certainly must be allowed to have succeeded in a *lighter* species of song, and to have known how to weave with a few choice flowers of Pindus, the "*Hærentem multa cum laude coronam.*"

We refer more particularly to "*The Vision,*" entitled Rousseau at Paris, Night, the 21st Jan. 1793. This is distinguished for poetic spirit, full of bright and beautiful imaginations, which only dwell in a poet's heart or brain. Neither is it without elegance, and a certain freshness as well as sweetness of thought and style.

But devoted to more severe and useful studies, it is seldom that Matteo Borsa can indulge in that refreshment of mind which constitutes the literary *business* of some, and is pursued in spite of an anti-poetic nature, "a lean and sallow abstinence," and most unpropitious booksellers, and other gentlemen (critics) *in the trade*.

The works of Signor Borsa will be found to contain much sound and practical philosophy, with no little learning, mingled with a vein of humour, and the charm of eloquent Italian composition. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems that simony is yet more undefinable, incomprehensible, and illusory, than I conceived it possible to be. It partakes of the highest uncertainty of the law; and nothing less than a judge and jury, upon the varying evidences of medical attendants and nurses and servants, as to life and death, with weaker aid from established testimony and authority, than in a case of the soundness or unsoundness of a horse, is to determine the point. You may purchase church property in expectation, the price varying according to the age and the health of the incumbent; but then you must ascertain correctly what the state of danger is; for if the incumbent die to-day, it may be simony, and you lose your money; but if he live till to-morrow, it may be a very good and fair bargain; so, with

equal caution, you must make your purchase, most advisedly, according as it may be for yourself, or another person, taking care lest haste, or impatience, or improvidence of any kind, shew a kind of expectation on your part, which may or may not make it simony. The late case of — Fox, Esq., plaintiff, against the Bishop of Chester, defendant, outdoes more than I have stated.

Mr. Fox purchased the living of Wilmslow for 6000*l.* and presented it to the Rev. Mr. Appleby; but he and his lawyers erred, as I have described, and Mr. Appleby lost his living, and Mr. Fox his money, and others got the presentation and the living.

Now, is it not contrary to all that is serious, and good, and holy, that there should be such a fine line drawn in the definition of an alleged offence against God and man? Is it not contrary to the law and the Gospel, that there should be any line of demarcation to such an offence? The purchase of spirituals is out of the question; let, then, the English law at once say, that the temporals of the Church may be purchased, or that they may not be; and, if purchased, that any one may have a right to make that purchase; if not, that no one can so act. Till this is done, there will be a continual halting between two opinions, in our laity and clergy, our judges and bishops, our lawyers and juries, to the disgrace and ridicule of all that are concerned in it.

I send you these remarks as a pledge that I have not lost sight of the subject, though I wish some one of more personal experience, who may have escaped from this wretched lazarus-house, would unveil the secrets belonging to it. One of the most artful and iniquitous for the church and state measures, was the act, that, under the pretence of checking the common informer, gave the power to the bishops of licensing incumbents to non-residence. The only redress that the people had for the non-residence of their pastor was thus treacherously taken from them: from that time pluralists have been encouraged, non-residents have been protected, and every kind of base barter and bargain made easy and convenient by interest and influence. When the state of the unbeneficed clergy of the Church of England is considered, that the more retired the life the steadier the habit, and, in most respects, the more conscientiously the duty is performed the less is the chance of getting a benefice; and

and when the further detriment to that state, from pluralities, non-residences, and simoniacal tricks, is added, I am astonished that the independent, incorruptible, and unwilling-to-be-corrupted members, do not join together in a plain and full statement to the legislature, of their own, and their church, and their country's wrongs, from the gross abuses which I have necessarily so slightly noticed.

It may be asked, what, then, have the church-reformers, the Wesleys, the Whitfields, and all the self-gratulating Evangelical and Gospel ministers done? The answer is, they have rivetted the foregoing evils, by neglecting their own cures, purchasing livings, and, by a curious kind of conscience, that has, in some remarkable instances, been very memorable for KEEPING. Had these ultras instituted a few bye-laws among themselves, such as, 1st, We pledge ourselves always to reside in our parishes; 2ndly, We declare that we will never hold two benefices at the same time; 3rdly, We will never purchase any church service; 4thly, We will use every means in our power to get a commutation of tithes; 5thly, We will always be willing to refer to *private* arbitration, any dispute concerning our clerical rights; 6thly, We will carefully avoid all doubtful points of controversy—they might have had, at least, the merit of example. I only touch on a few themes—but I am getting off my subject.

C. LUCAS.

May 8th, 1821.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the following extract from Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, vol. iv. pp. 196 and 7, your correspondent Poplicola, in your Magazine for May, will find his enquiry answered, respecting the Latin line he quotes—

"Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat." With the following elucidation of the other saying:—"Quos Deus (it should rather be Quem Jupiter) vult perdere, prius dementat," Mr. Boswell was furnished by Mr. Richard Howe, of Aspley, in Bedfordshire, as communicated to that gentleman by his friend Mr. John Pitts, late rector of Great Brickhill, in Buckinghamshire.

Perhaps no scrap of Latin whatever has been more quoted than this. It occasionally falls even from those who are scrupulous, even to pedantry in their latinity, and will not admit a word into

their compositions which has not the sanction of the first age. The word *demento* is of no authority, either as a verb active or neuter. After a long search for the purpose of deciding a bet, some gentlemen of Cambridge found it amongst the fragments of Euripides, in what edition I do not recollect, where it is given as a translation of a Greek Iambick.

Ον Θεος θελει απολυσαι, πρωτ' αποφρονει.

The above scrap was found in the hand-writing of a suicide of fashion, Sir D. O., some years ago, lying on the table of the room where he had destroyed himself. The suicide was a man of classical acquirements: he left no other paper behind him.

May 19th, 1821. ALLSHARPS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES, in 1819.

(Continued from No. 354, p. 422.)

THE scenery in the neighbourhood of Dugood, or the Black Wood, is highly in unison with such dark and daring outrages, and a more gloomy and romantic spot could not well have been chosen for the perpetration of robbery and murder. About half way between Dinas Mowddwg and Dolgelley, we began to ascend a bleak and tremendous pass between the mountains, a mile or rather more in extent, and called what we fear no Englishman will be able to articulate—Bwlch Oerdrws, or the *Pass of the Frozen Door*. Nothing can be more dreary and desolate than the surrounding scenery; high hills, their declivities plentifully strewn with fragments of rock, and almost perpetually enveloped in mist, bound the pass on either side, and present a most dismal and comfortless prospect, the deep silence of which is only broken by a fierce rivulet, which brawling among the cliffs of the mountains on the left, pursues its course with angry vehemence. It was in this rugged defile, our companion told us, that the principal landholders in North Wales held a meeting after the wars of Owen Glendower, in order to consult upon the best means of enforcing the observance of justice, without any other legal sanction than their own influence. After the death of Glendower, the situation of the Welsh was miserable and forlorn in the extreme. Still pertinaciously wedded to the unshackled customs of their

their ancestors, holding in utter detestation the English and their country, and glowing with an eager desire for revenge, they turned their attention to the annoyance of the English borderers, plundering and devastating the lordships on the confines of England with unceasing activity. In consequence of this contumacy, some very severe laws were enacted* by which the Welsh were reduced to a state of the most absolute bondage, and deprived of the benefits arising from an impartial administration of justice. Being thus prevented in some measure from venting their vengeance upon their hereditary enemies the English, their irascible and contentious disposition became engaged in quarrels among themselves, and the whole of North Wales, more especially the retired districts of Caernarvon and Merioneth, displayed a horrible scene of anarchy and bloodshed. They continued thus tumultuously agitated till the union of Wales with England in 1535, and even then many years elapsed before they began to imitate the more mild and polished manners of their neighbours. We made the best of our way through the desolate Pass of the Frozen Door, and soon gained its extremity, when the landscape became altogether changed. To the brown and barren mountains of Bwlch Oerdrws, succeeded the green woods and fertile pastures of Caerynwch, the seat of Chief Baron Richards. But the delightful landscape which spread smilingly before us was partially obscured by the falling shadows of twilight, for soon after we descended the pass, the sun withdrew his rays from the lovely glen through which we journeyed.

And now beneath th' horizon, westering
slow,

Had sunk the orb of day: o'er all the vale
A purple softness spread, save where the
tree

Its giant shadow stretched, or wandering
stream

Mirror'd the light of heaven, still traced
distinct

When twilight dimly shrouded all beside.
A grateful coolness freshen'd the calm air,
And the hoarsè grasshoppers their evening
song

Sung shrill and careless, as the dews of
night

Descended.

At length we came in sight of Dol-

* See particularly the statutes of 2 and 3 of Hen. IV. and 2 Hen. V.

gelley, charmingly situated in a valley just beneath us, and presenting a most delightful scene to our view; indeed, so tranquil and lovely was the scene, as it appeared before us in the soft gloom of a calm summer's evening, that we lingered for a long time on the summit of a hill we had ascended, feasting on its gentle and unobtrusive beauties; and it was not till these beauties were gradually, and almost imperceptibly concealed from us by the increasing duskiness of the evening that we resumed our walk, and descended from our elevated situation. We shortly afterwards entered the town over a bridge of one arch, and turning to the right down the principal street, reached the Golden Lion, after one of the most delightful rambles it has ever been our lot to accomplish. Here we parted with our intelligent and agreeable fellow traveller. He lives at some distance from Dolgelley, and had ordered his servant to meet him with a horse there, having yet five or six miles to travel. "My cottage, gentlemen," said he, as he prepared to proceed on his journey, "has always a spare bed for a friend or two, and if you visit our part of the county, I shall be very glad to see you at ——— (mentioning the name of his residence) if you will honour me with your company, then I will promise you a hearty Welsh welcome. You may fix your own time, and I shall make no strangers of you." We expressed ourselves grateful for his kindness, and promised, if we did bend our steps towards the spot where he dwelt, that we would certainly avail ourselves of his hospitality. He earnestly urged his invitation, mounted his horse, and left us very highly impressed with the good-natured open-heartedness of the real Welsh gentlemen—for such undoubtedly is Mr. R—— of B——n.* Dolgelley, the rude capital of Merionethshire, is one of the most populous and respectable towns in North Wales, but the

* During our sojourning in the principality, we had not, unfortunately, an opportunity of visiting Mr. R——, but we have since heard that he lamented the circumstance, as much, perhaps, as we ourselves did. If this brief memoir should meet the eye of that gentleman, will it afford him any gratification to learn that the English strangers, since they returned to London, have frequently thought of his politeness and urbanity?—They hope it will.

houses in the interior of the town are exceedingly mean, and built in open defiance of all regularity; there are, however, some neat and comfortable residences on the hills in the suburbs.

To compensate for this deficiency of beauty in the building, its situation is delightful "beyond compare." Placed in a wide and well cultivated valley amidst verdant meadows, watered by a fine mountain river, and surrounded by hills, high above which the lofty Cader Idris is seen in the south, *caput inter nubila condens*, it presents a charming scene to the eye of the spectator, and induces one to imagine that the boisterous evils of life find no resting-place at Dolgelley; so well does it seem defended from them by its lofty and everlasting barriers. Nor is the beauty of the surrounding scenery its only recommendation. It possesses some little interest in an historical point of view; for that fiery rebel, Owen Glendower, assembled a parliament here soon after he was crowned Prince of Wales, to enter into an alliance with Charles of France, and during the Cromwellian civil wars the town was fortified for a short time by a party of sturdy loyalists, who were however, quickly sent to the right about by a troop of republican soldiers.* It is, moreover, of some consequence as a trading town, as a large portion of the flannel manufactured in the neighbourhood is brought thither for sale at the fairs; and during the summer months it is generally crowded with tourists and English families, who flock thither for the purpose of ascending Cader Idris, and to visit some romantic waterfalls not very far from the town. In addition to this, there is a very good inn at

* This part of Wales, it appears, was the scene of much bloodshed during this tumultuous and sanguinary period. For we find in a curious manuscript preserved in the Wynnstay library, the following memoranda: "1644, Nov. 29. The Parliament burnt Mathavarn, in Montgomeryshire, and made that part of the country conformable to the rest. 1645, Aug. 2d. The Montgomeryshire forces invaded Merionyddshire, and lay for a time at Dolgelley. The same day the King's forces burnt Yuys y Maengwyn, lest the parliament should find any harbour there. Aug. 21st. The Montgomeryshire forces invaded again Merionyddshire, and lay for a week at Bata, until they were driven out of the country by Sir John Owen, and the North Wales men.

Dolgelley, yclept the Golden Lion, and kept by a person named Evans—Richard Evans, if we mistake not: a fearful man to look at, for the said Richard is tall, sturdy and muscular: a man of wealth withal, but mild as one of his own mountain kids in demeanor. The principal manager of the Lion, however, is his daughter Mary, a very Hebe, though a Welsh one, and as ready to see her guests well attended to as any inn-keeper's bustling daughter need be. What more would man wish for? He must be a surly dog, indeed, who could be uncomfortable at Dolgelley; for a good inn, a pretty and well behaved serving-maid, and a lovely landscape, are quite enough for the genuine and hearty traveller.

We had not apprized our worthy friend, (who, like ourselves, has not yet summoned sufficient resolution to enter the "holy pale of matrimony") of our visit to Dolgelley, and the morning after our arrival we strolled forth, in the direction pointed out by our host, towards the domicile of our old college companion, Mr. W——. He welcomed us to Wales with sincere cordiality, insisted upon our dining and spending the day with him, and invited us to accompany him in a walk to a farm of his, four miles among the hills, south-east of the town. We gladly accepted the invitation, and away we went accordingly. We have heard it asserted that there is no real pleasure in viewing beautiful scenery; that a great deal more is said about green and lofty hills, waving woods, romantic cataracts, foaming torrents, cloud-capt mountains, and grassy glades, than the mere sight of either or of all can ever inspire. Nay, a good-humoured little friend of ours, whose peregrinations have been chiefly confined to the suburbs of the metropolis, has often told us, that to his mind, Cheapside, lighted with gas on a dark winter's night, is far more grand and beautiful than any countryfied landscape in the world. We can find no fault with the honest citizen's predilection; we only pity the taste of the individual who can possibly and in good earnest entertain so gothic and unpoetical a notion. There are, doubtless, many other men besides our friend, who look with indifference, if not with contempt, on the glorious loveliness of rural scenery; who cannot admire the splendid works of "Nature and Nature's God," and whose contracted and frigid souls expand

pand not to the inspiring melody of the summer morn.

O how can they renounce the boundless store

Of charms which Nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,

The pomp of groves, the garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even;
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,

And all the dread magnificence of heaven,
Oh how can they renounce, and hope to be forgiven!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the LARCH, from *Practical Observations made in SCOTLAND, by a landed Proprietor and Planter, of Forfarshire; written originally in French, at the desire of some Planters of that country, and translated by MR. LAWRENCE.*

(Concluded from No. 352, p. 221.)

THERE are at this time in France extensive wastes left entirely unproductive, which are capable of being converted into plantations of larch. It is both the duty and the interest of that government to give the utmost encouragement to the plantation of so precious a tree. We have remarked that the larch planted on poor soils, meliorates them in a most remarkable manner; and that lands which had produced nothing but stunted heath and rubbish, in a few years had changed their face, and became covered with green herbage. All the leaves of the larch fall on the approach of winter, and form an enriching manure to the soil.

In ornamental plantations, the larch has been mixed with other forest trees, and being once cut, afterwards attained a useful size. Of all the pine class, it is that which is least injurious to other trees which grow under its protection; and we have a fine plantation of oak and beech, sheltered by larches, which have been cut with great profit at the age of thirty-five years, leaving the former trees in full vegetation, which seems even to have had a growth more rapid after the shelter of the larches was withdrawn.

Next to the larch, in Scotland we esteem the fir or deal tree, *pinus abies*, as the most profitable for plantation upon waste lands; it requires a soil of considerable humidity and some depth, however barren, such as the turfy and marshy lands. This kind of soil is com-

mon in Scotland, and probably in many parts of France, on wet borders at the foot of the mountains. The Norwegian fir, if planted in a proper soil, is equally rapid in growth with the larch. It produces more wood than the larch, its trunk rising less rapidly into cone, but it requires a greater space of land. Thick planting in a particular manner impedes its growth; and while we can plant twelve or fourteen hundred larches upon a Scotch acre, we cannot safely risk upon the same extent of land more than nine hundred or a thousand firs.

There is this great advantage in the larch, that it is seldom warped or crooked in its growth, either from the power of the wind or other causes; its lateral branches being very long at the inferior parts, while at the summit they are very short. The extremity consists of a strong and elastic upright sprig. The top of the larch also, is more slender and flexible than that of the common pine. Fir wood is most commonly used in Norway, and also universally in England, for flooring, door-pannels and wainscot. It is durable, and fetches the same price as the larch, but its bark has not hitherto been used in the tanneries.

In Scotland there are two varieties of the fir, the branches of the one are arched from the bottom to the top, those of the other, pendant. The last kind is the best, the first being subject to have its terminal shoot injured by the frost, which never happens to the other. The first is a slow grower, the other shoots rapidly, and is well replenished with the resinous juice. It never requires pruning or lopping, unless of those branches which are quite dead, for the resin distils freely from the wounds made in cutting a living branch.

The resinous juice of the larch is the turpentine of commerce. If in France, as in Scotland, this tree should be found to make good firewood, a considerable profit might be made by extracting the turpentine through an incision before the wood is felled. But this ought not to be done in a plantation, the timber of which is intended for domestic or maritime buildings; for in the case of the American pine, we have thorough experience in England, of the difference between the wood of the red pine cut up in its full sap, and that from which the turpentine had been previously extracted. The first is

is perhaps the best kind of deal known or used in Europe; the latter, beyond doubt, among the worst; a better proof for which cannot be assigned, than the fact, that it is peculiarly subject to the dry rot.

Hitherto we have not discovered in the larch any symptoms of that destructive malady: but probably our experience of that precious wood, on that important point, and as to its advantages or disadvantages, has not yet been sufficiently long or extensive. A moist close and foul air seems to be the native climate of the dry rot in the timber used for the construction of houses and of ships; on which account our most experienced builders are careful to leave no hollows or cracks which may enclose air in the beams or planks to be converted.

The larch, contrary to the fir, will succeed upon a poor soil, in its actual state, unfit either for corn crops, or to be converted into pastures; in short, never likely to repay the expence of either of those purposes. We have found the expences of this plantation not to exceed fourscore and ten *francs* per Scotch acre, including the charge of ditch and bank for the inclosure.

In the mountainous cantons, the shelter afforded by these plantations to the flocks and herds there fed, may become an object of the greatest importance.

In ornamental gardens of a certain extent, few forest trees are more shewy and beautiful than the larch; its long and pendant interior branches, extending over the green turf, produce a most elegant and picturesque effect.

The eulogium, we trust, will be pardoned, which we have bestowed upon this precious tree, for we have found by experience, that for sale, for utility in the construction of all kinds of buildings, and for the embellishment and shelter it affords to gloomy and sombre regions, its worth is almost inestimable; that it meliorates the soil, and produces pasturage upon lands apparently condemned by nature to barrenness. In fine, we continue to make an annual extension in the plantation of this our favourite tree.

*** A most important application of larch timber has been made within these few years. In consequence of the failure of a fir-built harbour-barge, at Dundee, one of larch has been constructed and substituted; and after a number of years' wear, it has proved perfectly sound. In consequence of this trial, several boats have been built of

larch, as preferable to oak for lightness in rowing and buoyancy in the water, and to Baltic or American fir for durability. The experiment is also making in England, of building the Athol, of 26 guns, with Scotch larch; should it succeed, the Duke of Athol's extensive estates, and those generally of the northern proprietors, will be immensely increased in value, larch having been long the prevailing timber in the plantations of Scotland.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. VII.

MARINO FALIERO, DOGE OF VENICE;
BY LORD BYRON.

THIS work is worthy of the genius of its author.—It has realized all the anticipations to which his previous efforts could fairly give rise.—What might have been expected from him, he has done; and, considering the standard of reputation, up to which he is now compelled to write, this is sufficient praise. We never heard that much promise of dramatic genius was attributed to him. The character of his poetry and the qualities of his mind, never appeared to us to possess the essential ingredients of success in that most difficult of all departments of letters. Perhaps, in some respects, his talents are of quite an opposite order.

Yet his play is a powerful and noble work, built for fame and futurity. It conveys no disparagement to say that it never could succeed upon the stage. We believe it never was intended for it. The boards of Drury Lane will not echo long the imprecations of the Doge.—No one but Kean ought to have uttered them—He would have acted the part in the spirit in which it was written; and the force of two such minds concentrated in a single character, would have carried the public approbation by storm, even though all the rest of the play had been reduced to a dead letter.

The plot of this play has no claim to novelty. It is formed upon the old machinery of a conspiracy, which by the persevering adoption of successive playwrights, has been well nigh worn out. We have, as usual, a cool calculating steady conspirator, urged on by a fiery bloodthirsty ruffian, and betrayed by an undetermined remorseful companion. In these points, it coincides with the *Venice Preserved* of Otway; and Lord Byron has been accused of imitation. With the exception of the incidents in the plot, which are historical and inseparable from the subject,

ject, no two plays could be mentioned more decidedly at variance in their execution. The *Venice Preserved* is a genuine drama, full of passion and effect. It is easy, natural, pathetic, and voluptuous. The Doge of Venice, on the other hand, is lofty and severe, and comparatively speaking, laborious. We may contrast them best in the characters of their heroines, and the same comparison will hold good throughout.—Belvidere produces a high tragic interest—Angiolina little or none. The first is an exquisite picture of womanly beauty, tenderness, and weakness.—The latter is a most exemplary wife, conducting herself with the greatest good sense and decorum, and entitled to our utmost respect. We willingly grant it to her, and to the poet who has embodied so desirable an epitome of the graver virtues; but we feel convinced that this single character precludes the necessity of a longer contrast, as tragedians, between Byron and Otway. They had little congenial in their talents, and could not, perhaps, if they had been willing, have borrowed from each other.

About the year 1355, Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, ventured, when arrived at a mature old age, to unite himself to a young and beautiful orphan, the daughter of an intimate friend, who died in reduced circumstances. The noble spirit of Angiolina admired the generosity and loved the virtues of this aged nobleman, and she proved herself worthy to be his wife. In the exercise of his authority the Doge had occasion to repress the insolence of a young Venetian, Steno, who revenged himself by affixing a libellous sarcasm on the Ducal chair. The virtue of Angiolina looks down upon this insult with calm disdain; but the fiery Doge demands the infliction of signal punishment on the offender. The case is referred to the Council of Forty, who sentence Steno to a short imprisonment. To the Doge, who meditated no less a retribution than death, this judgment conveyed a grosser insult than his original ground of complaint. His rage and hatred are transferred, with increase, from the criminal to his judges. He resolves upon a capable and full revenge, to effect which he is driven to adopt a solecism of state, a kind of political paradox. He commits, as it were, high treason against himself; and leagues with a band of malcontents, who by discomfiture became rebels, to

MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

cut down the overgrown aristocracy of his city, and set up in its place, the likeness of a free government in his own person. The plot is revealed by the humanity of a confederate, who wishes to spare the life of his patron and friend; and the oligarchy are ingenious enough to turn the tables upon the Doge, and contrary, as we think, to the pure and invariable principles of legitimacy, to strike off the head of their venerable and paternal sovereign. To him, this is a matter of little moment. He displays throughout the spirit of a lion, and of a magnanimous one too. He is a true hero—an animal of prey—and the life or the death of others or himself, is of small consideration in his eyes.—But the breath of dishonour he cannot brook; and to wipe of its taint, he will dare and lose every thing. This character (for of the others little need be said,) is boldly conceived, skilfully developed, and vigorously sustained to the last. A gloomy and threatening cloud hangs over the remnant of his days. His enterprise fails, he is tried, convicted, and executed. But he rises superior to his oppressors and his fate, and when death approaches, he rushes on it, like a whirlwind. The catastrophe to which we allude, and which we shall subsequently extract for the gratification of our readers, is appalling. We are thunderstruck, not by the horrors of death, but by the force and vehemence of will with which those horrors are set at nought and overcome. The Doge defies death into insignificance. Of the two, we feel inclined to say, that

“He is the elder and more terrible.”

After the fatal blow is given, we feel as if we had witnessed some mighty explosion, and can hardly believe that such dangerous and ardent materials have resolved themselves into thin air and silent dust; that a little heap of earth was once the domicile of such a fiery and unconquerable spirit.

In the ducal chamber, we find the Doge awaiting with impatience the sentence of the Forty upon Steno. Their secretary arrives with it at last, and retires while the Doge requests his nephew to read the rescript.

“Take thou this paper;

The misty letters vanish from my eyes,
I cannot fix them.”

The nephew Bertuccio Faliero, reads,

“That Michel Steno be detained a month
In close arrest—

Doge. Proceed.

3 U

Bert.

Bert. My Lord, 'tis finish'd.

Doge. How say you?—finish'd! Do I dream?—'tis false—

Give me the paper—(*snatches the paper and reads.*)

'Tis decreed in council
"That Michel Steno"—Nephew, thine arm!

Bert. —————Nay,
Cheer up, be calm; this transport is un-
called for—

Let me seek some assistance.

Doge. ————Stop, sir—stir not—
'Tis past.—

Bert. I cannot but agree with you
The sentence is too slight for the offence—
It is not honourable in the Forty
To affix so slight a penalty to that
Which was a foul affront on you, and even
To them, as being your subjects; but 'tis
not

Yet without remedy; you can appeal
To them once more, or to the Avogadori,
Who, seeing that true justice is withheld,
Will now take up the cause they once de-
clined,

And do you right upon the bold delinquent.
Think you not thus, good uncle? Why do
you stand

So fix'd? You heed me not:—I pray you
hear me!

Doge. (*dashing down the Ducal bonnet,
and offering to trample upon it, exclaims,
as he is withheld by his nephew*)

Oh! that the Saracen were in St. Mark's
Thus would I do him homage.—

Bert. For the sake
Of Heaven and all its saints, my Lord—

Doge. Away!
Oh, that the Genoese were in the port!
Oh, that the Huns, whom I o'erthrew at
Zara,

Were ranged around the palace!"

While these passions are in full ac-
tion, Israel Bertuccio arrives, and suc-
ceeds in enlisting the Doge into the
service of rebellion. In the succeeding
interview between him and Angiolina,
she attempts in vain to mollify the old
man's indignation.—

Angio. Heaven bids us to forgive our
enemies.—

Doge. Doth Heaven forgive her own?
Is Satan saved
From wrath eternal?

Angio. Do not speak thus wildly—
Heaven will alike forgive you and your
foes.—

Doge. Amen! may Heaven forgive them.

Angio. And will you?

Doge. Yes, when they are in Heaven!

Angio. And not till then?

Doge. What matters my forgiveness?
an old man's,
Worn out, scorn'd, spurn'd, abused; what
matters then

My pardon more than my resentment, both

Being weak and worthless? I have liv'd
too long.—

But let us change the argument.—My child,
My injured wife, the child of Loredano,
The brave, the chivalrous, how little deem'd
Thy father, wedding thee unto his friend,
That he was linking thee to shame!—Alas!
Shame without sin, for thou art faultless.—

Had'st thou

But had a different husband, *any* husband
In Venice save the Doge, this blight, this
brand,

This blasphemy had never fallen upon thee.
So young, so beautiful, so good, so pure,
To suffer this, and yet be unavenged.

Angio. I am too well avenged, for you
still love me,

And trust, and honour me; and all men
know

That you are just, and I am true: what
more

Could I require, or you command?

Doge. 'Tis well,
And may be better; but whate'er betide,
Be thou at least kind to my memory.

Angio. Why speak you thus?

Doge. It is no matter why;
But I would still, whatever others think,
Have your respect both now and in my
grave."

The meeting between the Doge and
the conspirators then takes place.—
After the bargain is concluded, Faliero
feels some compunction, which he over-
comes by recounting his grievances.

"Oime! Oime! and must I do this deed?"

Israel. My Lord, you are much mov'd:
it is not now

That such things must be dwelt upon.

Doge. Your patience
A moment—I recede not.—Mark with me
The gloomy vices of this government.
From the hour that made me Doge, the
Doge they made me—

Farewell the past! I died to all that had
been,

Or rather they to me: no friends, no kind-
ness,

No privacy of life—all were cut off;
They came not near me, such approach
gave umbrage;

They could not love me, such was not the
law;

They thwarted me, 'twas the state's policy;
They baffled me, 'twas a patrician's duty;

They wronged me, for such was to right
the state;

They could not right me, that would give
suspicion!

So that I was a slave to my own subjects;
So that I was a foe to my own friends;

Begirt with spies for guards—with robes
for power—

With pomp for freedom—gaolers for a
council—

Inquisitors for friends—and hell for life!
I had one only fount of quiet left,

And

And *that* they poison'd! My pure household gods
Were shiver'd on my hearth, and o'er their shrine

Sat grinning Ribaldry and sneering Scorn."

The assembly breaks up, leaving the Doge and Israel together. The better nature of the former struggles hard within him, but he cannot resist the temptation of revenge.

"Doubt not—fear not—I
Will be your most unmerciful accomplice!
And yet I act no more on my free will,
Nor my own feelings—both compel me back;

But there is *hell* within me and around,
And like the demon who believes and trembles,

Must I abhor and do.—Away! away!
Get thee unto thy fellows, I will hie me
To gather the retainers of our house—
Doubt not, Saint Mark's great bell shall
wake all Venice,

Except her slaughter'd senate: ere the sun
Be broad upon the Adriatic, there
Shall be a voice of weeping, which shall
drown

The roar of waters in the cry of blood!
I am resolved—come on."

From many of the intervening scenes we might extract passages of great spirit and beauty; but we must hasten to the conclusion. The Doge is seized and condemned.—He is led to execution on the top of the stone steps, called the Giant's staircase, in the Ducal Palace.—A Chief of the Ten takes off the Ducal cap from his head. In his last speech he pours out all the bitterness and fury of his soul.

Doge. I speak to Time and to Eternity,
Of which I grow a portion, not to man:—
Ye elements! in which to be resolved
I hasten, let my voice be as a spirit
Upon you! Ye blue waves! which bore my
banner;

Ye winds! which flutter'd o'er as if you
lov'd it,
And fill'd my swelling sails as they were
wafted

To many a triumph! Thou my native earth,
Which I have bled for; and thou foreign
earth,

Which drank this willing blood from many
a wound;—

Ye stones, in which my gore will not sink,
but

Reek up to Heaven! Ye skies, which will
receive it;

Thou sun! which shinest on these things;
and Thou

Who kindest and who quenchest suns!—
Attest!

I am not innocent—but are these guiltless?
I perish, but not unavenged; far ages
Float up from the abyss of time to be,

And show these eyes, before they close, the
doom

Of this proud city, and I leave my curse
On her and her's for ever!—Yes, the hours
Are silently engendering of the day,
When she, who built 'gainst Attila a bul-
wark,

Shall yield, and bloodlessly and basely
yield,

Unto a bastard Attila, without
Shedding so much blood in her last defence
As these old veins, oft drain'd in shield-
ing her,

Shall pour in sacrifice.—She shall be bought
And sold, and be an appanage to those
Who shall despise her!—She shall stoop
to be

A province for an empire, petty town
In lieu of capital, with slaves for senates,
Beggars for nobles, panders for a people—
Then, when the Hebrew's in thy palaces,
The Hun in thy high places, and the Greek
Walks o'er thy mart, and smiles on it for
his;

When thy patricians beg their bitter bread
In narrow streets, and in their shameful
need

Make their nobility a plea for pity;
Then, when the few who still retain a
wreck

Of their great father's heritage shall fawn
Round a barbarian Vice of King's Vice-
gerent,

Even in the palace where they swayed as
sovereigns,

Even in the palace where they slew their
sovereign,

Proud of some name they have disgraced.
When these and more are heavy on thee,
when

Smiles without mirth, and pastimes with-
out pleasure;

Youth without honour, age without respect;
Meanness and weakness, and a sense of woe
'Gainst which thou wilt not strive, and
dar'st not murmur,

Have made thee last and worst of peopled
desarts;

Then, in the last gasp of thine agony,
Amidst thy many murders, think of *mine*,
Thou den of drunkards, with the blood of
princes.

Gehenna of the waters! Thou Sea-Sodom!
Thus I devote thee to the infernal Gods!
Thee and thy serpent seed!

[*Here the Doge turns and addresses the
executioner.*]

Slave! do thine office!

Strike as I struck the foe! Strike as I would
Have struck those tyrants! Strike deep as
my curse!

Strike—and but once!

[*The Doge throws himself upon his
knees, and as the executioner raises his
sword the scene closes.*]

We feel but little inclination to de-
scend from the stormy majesty of this
high-wrought

high-wrought scene, to matter of smaller interest. It might be practicable to point out some languid or prosaic passages, and the broken style of the versification is not always to our taste. But we cannot dwell on these blemishes when our admiration is irresistibly commanded by the high strain of poetry and the bold and vigorous tone of thought, which are as conspicuous in this tragedy, and in the Prophecy of Dante which accompanies it, and to which we cannot now more fully advert, as in the best former productions of this poet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are several incidental mistakes, not indeed of any great moment, in the memoir of the late Sir Charles Bunbury, which appeared in your last Number. With your permission I will correct them.

Sir Charles was not born at Great Barton, but at *Mildenhall*, and his birth-day was May 21st, 1740. The account of his winnings and risk at Epsom, when Smolensko won the Derby Stakes, written hastily from memory, is considerably incorrect. According to a memorandum which I have since found, and which was noted from Sir Charles's own mouth, soon after his return from Epsom, his successful bets on Smolensko upon that occasion, amounted to six thousand pounds, at the risk of three thousand three hundred pounds, had the horse been beaten. It has been lately reported in the newspapers, that this famous horse has become the property of Prince Esterhazy, a report void of foundation. Smolensko was purchased at the price of thirteen hundred guineas, by Richard Wilson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-square, an old friend of Sir Charles Bunbury. The ancient Sorcerer, sire of the greater number of this famous stud of horses, has not been forgotten in the will of his late kind and beneficent master. The old horse inherits a life estate in the place where he has so comfortably spent his whole life, and which has been the theatre of his useful exertions. He is not to be removed from his long-accustomed loose stable, and from those soft and grassy paddocks over which he gamboled in the days of his youth, until his last race be run, and death himself shall have jockeyed him to the ending post.

Somers Town.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, Mr. Wright, respecting the best means of employing the poor, and of detecting the impositions practised by them upon those appointed to administer their relief, I subjoin a summary account of an economical reform effected during the last three years in the parish of Clerkenwell, under the management of a "New Board of Guardians of the Poor," acting with the professed object of correcting the errors and vices of the old system. Should it not prove a pattern to Mr. Wright's taste for imitation, it may answer the purpose to him, and to others, as an example to deter. At all events, it may be useful to the public in general, by shewing the necessity there is of keeping a watchful eye upon their parochial expenditure, at a time when select vestry bills are coming into fashion, and appear to be favourite objects in certain quarters. The statement is as follows:

Whole expenditure in 1817-18, under the Old Board, when 667 individuals are stated to have been in the House	£17,036 4 6
Do. do. in 1818-19, under the New Board, when 566 individuals were in the House	15,730 19 8
Do. do. 1819-20, 502 in the House	15,348 5 3
Do. do. 1820-21, 493 do.	15,388 13 8

Now it appears from the above statement, that the aggregate decrease of expenditure of the three last years, compared with the expenditure of the year 1817-18, and taken as the standard, is £4640 15s., and the decrease of expenditure, for the same period, upon the four items, "Casual Poor, Weekly Pensions, Infant Poor, and Matron's Disbursements" is £4612.15s.10d. which leaves a saving to the parish of £27.19s. 2d. So that here is *one-seventh* of the whole number of the poor of 1817-18 "weaned" and got rid of, in the first year of the reform system; and an average of *one-fourth* "weaned" and got rid of, in the two last years, without the intelligible saving, to the parish, of a single farthing. Although it seems natural to expect, that the reduction or decrease, in the first year, of *one-seventh*, and in the two succeeding years of *one-fourth* of the whole number of poor of 1817-18, should have caused a corresponding decrease of the whole expenditure of that year: which

which, together with the decrease upon the four items before mentioned, would amount to a sum not much short of *thirteen thousand pounds!!* As to the employment of the poor, the total amount of work done in the three last years, is £357. 14s. 1d. and the amount paid in the same period, for flax and machinery is £453. 1s. 2d. thereby clearly demonstrating, that Lord Castlereagh's theoretical proposition of employing the poor in digging holes one day and filling them up the next, is less senseless than the practical specimen afforded by the Guardian Board of Clerkenwell, in the employment of the poor of that parish. The best account I have seen of the employment of the poor, is that presented by Mr. Liddell, Master of the House of Correction at Preston, in Lancashire, to the county magistrates, from Easter, 1818, to Easter, 1819, being 55 weeks.

Average number of Prisoners 254.

Gross earnings	£1684	2	0
Proportion paid to			
Prisoners	345	17	5
Do. to Inspectors	168	8	3
Net earnings of 254 prisoners			
in 55 weeks	1169	16	4

The cost of food for the same period is £1846. 8s. 3d. from which the nett amount of earnings, being deducted, leaves a charge of £646. 11s. 11d. for the keep of 254 prisoners, for 55 weeks, on an average of less than one shilling a week for each prisoner, besides allowing rather more than twenty-seven shillings for the private use of each prisoner. The result is the more creditable to the management of the governor, inasmuch, as it has taken place during a period when wages for the kind of work (weaving) in which the prisoners are generally employed, have been unusually low. J. F. J.

May 23d, 1821.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XIII.

Edinburgh Review, No. 69.

THE first article bears the imposing title of "History of the English Legislature;" but is, in fact, a fault-finding disquisition concerning a "report from the Lords' Committees, appointed to search the Journals of the House, Rolls of Parliament, and other records and documents, for all matters touching the dignity of a Peer of the Realm." This elaborate compilation, of great extent and curiosity, although

satisfactory in many respects, is certainly, also, in others defective; but nevertheless, it is one of the very best things of the kind that has ever issued from any of the committees of Parliament. Antiquarian and historical researches are not easily executed by committees. They require the ardour and constancy of an individual mind; whereas committees, when not sitting, may be said to have no intellectual existence. With regard to the review, we have two strong objections to the article. In the first place, the Lords' report is not published, and the public have no means of ascertaining whether the observations of the critic are well or ill-founded, nor, even were it published, is the work itself of any general interest. Future political historians may refer to it judiciously, but the materials of which it consists, in its present form, possess nothing attractive, nor could they, in that shape, have been made so. The critic modestly tells us that he has undertaken the task expressly, "before it be too late," being in great concern lest the report should "go down to posterity, in its present state, as the deliberate judgment of one branch of the legislature, on the ancient constitution of *their* country." To say nothing of the bad grammar of this prefatory blustering, we would ask what is meant by a report of a committee being "the deliberate judgment of one branch of the legislature?" That branch has nothing to do with it—it is but a twig, or more truly a bud of a twig: indeed, unless we are much misinformed, the whole has been got up by an individual, and we suspect the reviewer knows as much; for he insinuates that "the author of the report is a young adventurer in the paths of constitutional antiquities," and stigmatizes him as "dazzled with the novelty of the scenery"—"while his judgment is warped and perverted by the false and prejudiced accounts he has perused of former travellers, on whom he obstinately fixes his faith, in opposition to the evidences of his own senses." But if there was a lack of judgment in taking up the crude topic of a *first* parliamentary report, there is still a greater deficiency in the manner in which it has been handled. For example, (and the same species of false reasoning may be traced throughout the article,) the critic observes that the committee begin with the Norman conquest. "They own," says he, "that the

the Saxon laws and Saxon institutions for the administration of justice, were preserved, with some alterations, by the Conqueror; and they are persuaded that, though the Saxon legislature may have been altered at the Conquest, 'the spirit of its free institutions, after a lapse of years, so far prevailed, as to force their way into the formation of what has been since called the House of Commons!' But notwithstanding these admissions, they have renounced all enquiry into Saxon times"—and he therefore infers, that they cannot have properly estimated the influence of the Saxon institutions in the formation of the House of Commons. Now we humbly conceive, that it was not at all necessary to enter into any preliminary investigation of the state of the Saxon institutions immediately preceding the Conquest; for the innovations of the Conqueror being made on existing things, the nature of the thing altered was necessarily known by the declared nature of the innovation proposed. But it is evidently the fault of the reviewer that he has formed certain hypothetical opinions with respect to the ancient juridical, as well as the legislative institutions of the kingdom, and that he struggles with the report, because it seems at variance with his pre-conceived theories. The great excellence of the report is, that it proceeds upon no pre-conceived theory, but brings together a variety of materials which will help the future historian. To judge of it, therefore, by one's own ideas on the subject, is to do a manifest act of injustice towards the patience and perseverance of the author. Independent, however, of this injustice, the strictures are written without any taste, and are neither clear in the expression nor natural in the diction.

The *second* article has the inviting title of "Cookery," and from the bill of fare and the quality of the meats, we expected a savoury treat, but we are disappointed. Not to dwell on such dullness,—the article itself is exceedingly mawkish; it, however, contains a few amusing extracts, which may render it palatable to those readers who will not be at the trouble to discriminate between the extracts and the slovenly endeavours at humour on the part of the critic.

The *third* article is on Dissenters' Marriages. It seems to show something like the former spirit of the Edinburgh Review, but it is that spirit

grown older. Nothing on legislature can indeed be more absurd than the marriage law of England, whether considered with respect to the religious portion of the ceremony, or the legal enactments. Public opinion is, however, setting in with a strong current against both, and the law must soon be revised.

The *fourth* article bears the emphatic title of "Naples," and relates to a sketch of the late revolution, by an eye witness. The whole of that affair is derogatory to human nature, whether we look at the conduct of the people, the king, or the allies. The details of the process by which so foul a stain was offered on the character of man as a rational being can only be disgusting, and the memory of them should be hastened by all imaginable means into oblivion.

The *fifth* article is a fulsome eulogium on Anastasius, a work that has acquired some degree of celebrity in consequence of having been written by a man of fashion, and like the poems of Lord Byron, by containing a number of real incidents mixed up with a quantity of morbid sentimentality.

The *sixth* is a prosing disquisition concerning the efforts of machinery and accumulation. We, however, meet with something like novelty—an Edinburgh Reviewer actually seems to doubt if one of Mr. Malthus' apprehensions may not be a little ridiculous. It is diverting to observe, that the Journal which first abetted his reveries, begins to doubt their saneness, just when the legislature has made an attempt to carry some of his principles into effect.

The article on "Spring Guns and Man Traps"—the *seventh*—deserves to be read, it is spirited and sensible; we think that in this we can discover touches of an elder hand—one of the original contributors.

"Mrs. Graham's Three Months near Rome," supplies the topic of the *ninth* article. In the perusal of the book itself, we had much pleasure. It is written with taste and simplicity, many of the descriptions are picturesque, and some of the incidents are not only well told, but possess the interest of romance. The review of it, however, is not distinguished by any other merit than a tone of candour and good-nature.

For some time the periodical press of this country has been spiritedly exerted in reducing the excessive pretensions to superior accomplishments on

on the part of our neighbours, the French, and the *tenth* article is devoted to this purpose. We have long been of the number of those who are of opinion that there is decidedly more originality, more of the inventive faculty, and greater practical knowledge among the British than the French; and were there no other proof of our national superiority than the simple isolated fact, that with a smaller, a poorer, and a less populous country, we have attained greater national objects and conferred greater laws on mankind than France, with all her pretensions, has been able to effect; this alone will be sufficient to determine the question. It is no answer to this, that France has been under a cruel system of government, for the very circumstance of submitting to a worse system is itself a proof of inferiority. In the management of the controversy in the present instance, the reviewer however does not shine; this article is not only deficient in spirit, but instead of embracing what might have been expected, a philosophical or comparative estimate of the proficiency of the two nations in the arts and sciences, it consists chiefly of catalogues of names, and of institutions, without any discriminative account of the causes of their celebrity, or of the objects to which they relate. It is unworthy of the Edinburgh Review.

Legal arguments and legal discussions of any kind, and concerning any object, no matter what, are about the most arid subjects upon which the human faculties can be employed. It was with no small degree of surprise, therefore, that we found a paper on *English Conveyancing* occupying a very considerable portion of this number.

Mr. Brougham's indefatigable labours to improve the means of education to the common people, claims an unqualified tribute of admiration, from every man that wishes well to the glory and happiness of his native land. The *twelfth* article relates to the bill for that purpose, and combats with some ability, and in a sensible manner, different objections which have been made to that most patriotic and meritorious legislative project. As we are in the number of those who say, "let the bill pass, and rectify afterwards any defects that may be found out by carrying it into effect," we can only recommend to those who entertain doubts upon the subject, to let us know

the whole truth of their objections to the principle, and not pester the friends of national improvement with their petty, local and parochial concerns. The Education Bill is one of those measures which will affect the destiny of mankind, and we cannot sit still with patience when we hear it considered with reference to the interests of this or that particular sect, or church, or congregation. It may, however, be expedient to try to conciliate all parties, but the thing is impossible; and therefore we would have been more content, had the Edinburgh Review with the spirit of its pristine energy, given the mean sectarian persons, that attempt to touch "the ark of our magnificent and awful cause," a hearty and an effectual rap over the knuckles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY own practice and experience, enable me to corroborate most fully the remarks of your correspondent Aristor, as to the advantage of giving to birds, confined in cages, a constant supply of fresh water, than which nothing, I am persuaded, more contributes to keep the little creatures in good health. Indeed, the contrary practice seems not only to be inhuman but against all sense and reason. For in a state of nature the feathered tribes are so particularly observant of ablution and the duties of the toilet, as never to be seen in *deshabille*; and surely nothing can be more cruel, than to confine them for their lives in cages without this necessary, this indispensable means of cleanliness and comfort. A favourite bird (a canary) of mine, died this winter, I believe from the effects of cold, at the age of about fifteen years. He was always cheerful and vigorous; which I have ever attributed to his constant ablutions, which (such is the force of habit) he would perform generally in winter as well as summer. His general food was of course rape and canary; besides which, I usually gave him *the option* of a share of what was going in the house. Sometimes a morsel of veal, not too much done, chopped small with a little bit of bread; sometimes a bit of hard boiled egg, plantain, groundsel, or lettuce. French plum, apple, sponge biscuit, in short almost any thing. For I have found that much may be left to their own discretion; and that there is little or no fear that they will take that which

which is hurtful, when placed before them, accompanied by their customary

food, but above all things water should never be neglected.

J. N.

REMINISCENTIA

OF REMARKABLE CHARACTERS OF THE LAST AGE.

HANNAH LIGHTFOOT,

(THE FAIR QUAKER.)

[In consequence of an enquiry relative to this celebrated Lady, in a late Number, we have been favoured with the following letter from a respectable gentleman at Warminster, and we are promised further information. On enquiring of the Axford family, who still are respectable grocers on Ludgate Hill, we traced a son of the person alluded to in the letter, by his second wife, Miss Bartlett, and ascertained that the information of our correspondent is substantially correct. From him we learn that the lady lived six weeks with her husband, who was fondly attached to her, but one evening when he happened to be from home, a coach and four came to the door, when she was conveyed into it and carried off at a gallop, no one knew whither. It appears the husband was inconsolable at first, and at different times applied for satisfaction about his wife at Weymouth, and other places, but died after sixty years in total ignorance of her fate. It has, however, been reported, that she had three sons by her lover, since high in the army; that she was buried at Islington under another name—and even that she is still living.]

YOUR correspondent enquires (in your Magazine for April) for some account of the Fair Quaker who once engaged the affections of Prince George. Her name was not Wheeler, but HANNAH LIGHTFOOT. She lived with her father and mother at the corner of St. James's market, who kept a shop there (I believe a linen-draper's). The Prince had often noticed her in his way from Leicester-house to St. James's, and was struck with her person. Miss Chudleigh, late Duchess of Kingston, became his agent.

The Royal lover's relations took alarm, and sent to enquire out a young man to marry her. Isaac Axford was a shopman to Barton the grocer, on Ludgate-hill, and used to chat with her when she came to the shop to buy groceries.

Perryn, of Knightsbridge, it was said, furnished a place of meeting for the Royal lover. An agent of Miss Chudleigh's called on Axford, and proposed, that on his marrying Hannah, he should have a considerable sum of money.

Hannah staid a short time with her

husband, when she was taken off in a carriage, and Isaac never saw her more. Axford learnt that she was gone with Miss Chudleigh. Isaac was a poor-hearted fellow, or, by making a bustle about it, he might perhaps have secured to himself a good provision. He told me, when I last saw him, that he presented a petition at St. James's, which was not attended to; also that he had received some money from Perryn's assignees on account of his wife.

Isaac lived many years as a respectable grocer at Warminster, his native place, but retired from business before his death, which took place about five years ago, in the 86th year of his age.

Many years after Hannah was taken away, her husband, believing her dead, married again to a Miss Bartlett, of Keevel (N. Wilts.) and by her succeeded to an estate at Chevrell, of about £150 a year. On the report reviving, a few years since, of his first wife's being still living, a Mr. Bartlett (first cousin to Isaac's second wife) claimed the estate on a plea of the invalidity of this second marriage.

It was said, that the late Marquis of Bath, a little before his death, reported that she was then living, and the same has been asserted by other gentlemen of this neighbourhood.

Hannah was fair and pure, as far as I ever heard; but report says "not the purest of all pures" in respect to the house of Mr. Perryn, who left her an annuity of £40. a year. She was indeed considered as one of the beautiful women of her time, and rather disposed to *en bon point*.

WARMINSTERIENSIS.

Warminster, 30th April, 1821.

LADY READE of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, and May Fair, London.

From the unpublished MS. of a Tourist.

The manor house in which Lady Reade resided at Shipton, commanded a delightful, though not a very extensive woodland view. The gardens, useful and ornamental, were of considerable extent. There were forcing houses for pine-apples, vines, orange and lime trees, and other exotics;

ties; and some remarkably large myrtle trees, which the gardener said were considerably more than a century old; the buildings all looked old and decayed. But those beautiful lawns, where the family and visitors, in other days, used to promenade, were now, and for thirty or forty years had been covered over with wooden frames, roofed over head, the sides made of large strong wire work, in which vast cages, an immense assemblage of birds, chiefly foreign, were kept. Amongst the specimens then exhibited, the most beautiful as to form, and the most splendid as to plumage, were different species of gold and silver pheasants.

The rooms abounded with fine family portraits, but that which was by far the most captivating, was the portrait of the Lady Dowager, Jane Reade, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the subject of these observations. The features were fine, the physiognomy benevolent; and esteemed one of the happiest efforts of that great artist. As I stood admiring this beautiful work of art, and drew with my mind's eye the present features and figure of this lady, now between eighty and ninety years of age, I could not trace the slightest resemblance; not a vestige remaining of that beauty so eminent in her youthful days.

The history of this lady affords an eventful illustration of the folly of affecting too much delicacy, and of making rash vows. When young, she is represented as having been proud and high-spirited; but her husband hoped that time and reflection would soften and ameliorate these her only failings. They lived very happily, till, unfortunately for both, she was delivered of twins. From that hour a ridiculous idea of the *indelicacy* of having twins, filled her mind with such phantasies, that the advice of her dearest friends were not powerful enough to induce her to reside with her husband; and a separation took place.

The effect her rash vow had upon her future happiness, was, however, strikingly lamentable; and she that had been the admiration of the country for the beauty of her person, and the elegance of her manners, retired in disgust from the polished circle of society in which she had been reared; from this period a marked change in her temper, manner, and habits, was observed. She became attached to birds and monkeys, and

from purchasing a few, she went on collecting, resolved to possess the finest collection of birds in England, and being unsparing of money, she realized her intention, and formed a most magnificent aviary; having obtained, sometimes as presents, but more frequently by purchase, specimens of the most beautiful or scarce birds from every quarter of the world, from the largest to the minutest; and to keep alive the gaudy natives of the tropics, she had stoves constructed that kept the air of the rooms at a proper degree of heat. She is said to have frequently given a hundred and fifty guineas for a single bird.

I went through the apartments where the poor prisoners were confined: the noise of the different species of macaws, cockatoos, paroquets, and parrots, was absolutely deafening: and the air was so foul, notwithstanding every thing that care and regularity in cleaning their cages could effect, that it was quite noxious. The pale cheeks and dim eye of the "*bird-maid*," as the female was called who exhibited the collection to strangers, sufficiently proved the ill effects of the effluvia they occasioned. Several years prior to my visit to Shipton, a fire happened through a defect in one of the stoves, and a great number of her collection of birds were burned, and more were suffocated: the latter were embalmed, if the expression is allowable; and having died in the full brilliancy of feather, they looked almost as well as when living, and formed a study whence many of our artists are said to have borrowed specimens to copy in their paintings. These were exhibited on the principal floor, leading from the great staircase to the drawing-room.

As Lady Reade advanced in years, this attachment grew stronger and stronger; she neglected her person, paid no regard to fashion, intermixed but little with the world, and by imperceptible degrees, lost every trait, not only of female beauty, but of feminine reserve and delicacy; as if she regretted her sex, and wished to conceal it.

Lady Reade was never a vicious woman; she had not disgraced her character; but her eccentricities in dress and manners being talked of far around, she was followed by crowds whenever she appeared in public; which irritating and offending the pride of wealth and birth, it helped to put an end to the influence of native benevolence,

[July 1,

and she became an insulated being and a misanthrope.

When she travelled between London and Shipton Lady Reade attracted as much attention as monarchy itself. At the inns where she stopped the gates were usually shut, to afford her an opportunity of disembarking and landing her cargo of parrots, monkies, and other living attendants, who were stowed in and about her carriages. As soon as she got to Magdalen Bridge, at Oxford, a crowd was sure to collect, if it were in the day-time, who followed or preceded, accumulating as she advanced, so that by the time she arrived at the Star inn, it was sometimes difficult to make way; and it must be owned her grotesque appearance, in the midst of her living animals, was calculated to excite curiosity in an eminent degree.

She is said still to have possessed the power to re-assume the lady, and to have kept up a correspondence with the late Duke of Marlborough and two or three other old acquaintance. With her daughter-in-law, the widow of her son, and mother of Sir John Reade, bart. of Bleddington, she held no intercourse whatever; but was reported to feel, amidst all her singularities, a powerful affection towards her grandson. And if, amongst what were termed "*the old standards*," any case of sudden distress occurred, I was informed she would secretly administer relief.

Since this visit in 1812, this most singular lady has paid the debt of nature, having attained to a very old age. Her aviary she left, partly to the Queen, and part to the Duke of Marlborough; the whole are probably dispersed, and it may be long before any person of fortune is again seized with a similar taste. Her collection was magnificent, and presented to the eye the wondrous variety of the feathered tribe, in all the pomp of radiant plumage; but I must confess, the wild songsters of her groves, that gaily poured their morning and evening carols, gave me far greater pleasure than the whole of her costly collection.

STERNE.

The following anecdote of Sterne was narrated to me by my late uncle, Mr. Geo. Smith, of St. Saviour's Church-yard, and, as the value of such biographical gleanings depends entirely upon their genuineness, I think it proper to state that my above relative was an eye witness, as well as his elder brother, the late highly respected

Thomas Smith, sep. esq. who died alderman and father of the city of York in 1810.

ENORT SMITH.

Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey-street.

During the time this celebrated character was one of the prebendaries of York, his Royal Highness Edward, late Duke of York, paid a visit to the Cathedral, one Sunday, purposely to hear him preach. Such an occurrence drew together a more than ordinary congregation, most of whom were well acquainted with Sterne's peculiar powers as a preacher, and who well knew how beautifully his mind could meander through the diversities of every subject,

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

His Royal Highness was observed to enter his pew with a most complacent smile on his countenance, anticipating, no doubt, a few of those well strung compliments being paid him, such as servile genius too often dishonours itself in bestowing upon mere worldly rank and exterior splendour: but the preacher shewed himself in a far different light from that of a flatterer and fawner upon power. He felt the due importance of his sacred office, and with a voice well suited to the solemnity of the occasion, he pronounced to his numerous and admiring audience the following forcible text:—"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in princes."

Never did the genius of Yorick display itself more divinely. His discourse was a masterpiece of well-tempered, acute reasoning, aiming its golden shafts with irresistible force and acumen against the vain corruption and superciliousness which too often sway the bosoms of the mighty in this life. On this occasion the patron of Falconer sat abashed, with his eyes fixed on the ground; his features reddened with confusion, and perhaps inwardly working with shame. I hope he felt as he ought, and that the lecture was not lost upon him; and I sincerely wish we had a few more such honest interpreters of Divinity as Sterne; who could dare to waive all distinctions whenever morality requires it—and who had courage to hurl on the heads of high-raised licentiousness and depravity, the thunderbolts of Christian reproof and admonition, shewing that it is not in the outward glare of circumstances that their weight in society

* Psalm 118, verse 9.

must

must be found; but I may venture to assert, that it is virtue alone that can adjust the cords of worldly power, so as to render their owners happy and their possessions secure, in those sublunary concerns which they are superiorly connected with, in this "vale of harassing trials," to the rest of mankind.

MR. THOMAS BENTLEY, MR. DOBBS, *late Member for Charlemont, in Ireland, BELL the Life Guardsman, &c.*

Mr. THOS. BENTLEY was a general dealer, in his native town of Sudbury, in Suffolk, which he quitted about the year 1790, to open a warehouse in London. Probably he had been always of a religious turn, but it is certain that a few years before he came to town, he suddenly conceived that almost every innocent enjoyment in life was sinful, and, as such, that it was his duty to publish his sentiments to the world. To obviate the objection that he preached in opposition to his own practice, he first stripped his house of pictures, prints, &c. which he insisted upon destroying, because, as he urged in answer to the objections of Mrs. Bentley, they might otherwise become the cause of sin in others. His next object was to alter his dress to the resemblance of that worn by the Friends, excepting that instead of the *best* and *finest*, he preferred the worst and the coarsest. From the same principles, when females came to his shop to purchase any of the best of linen &c., he would recommend them not to do so, but to purchase double the quantity of some inferior kind, in order that they might be enabled to give the other half away.

This conduct, no doubt, rendered it necessary to leave the shop at Sudbury; but as Mr. Bentley was not independent, he for some years had a warehouse in town. In the meantime, his admonitions to the world were not confined to speaking, a privilege of which he availed himself wherever he might be, but he published at his own expense a number of pamphlets, hand-bills, letters, &c. Some of the latter were addressed 'to those who seek peace with God.' He also presented a letter to the members of the House of Commons, dated May 12th, 1791, in which he assured them, that although he had a fortune of one thousand pounds, and naturally liked good living, yet that he lived on horse and ass flesh, barley bread, stinking butter, &c. But when he found that eating such things gave offence to his

neighbours, he left off eating ass flesh, and only lived on vegetables, as the common sort of food, he said, hurt his conscience.

After Mr. Bentley's separation from his wife, which took place several years previous to his own decease, he carried his aversion to the observance of known usages with respect to diet, to a still greater extreme. He would have no set meal-times, insisting that the calls of nature ought to be obeyed at all times, and, if possible, in all places. After he came to London, he never had but one servant, who, as he respected his master's principles, was contented sometimes to breakfast at six in the morning, and sometimes not before noon. As any thing like pride in dress was abhorrent to Mr. Bentley's way of thinking, this faithful servant was content to wear the clothes presented by his master, without any alteration. Mr. Bentley was six feet high within a few inches; but his Sancho Panza, a short man, positively wore one of his master's coats, nearly dragging along the ground. At length, however, the ridicule which Mr. Bentley brought upon himself by advocating the eating of ass flesh, tended considerably to cool his ardour for making proselytes, to which may be added the expenses he had been at for years in printing his numerous productions, addressed to all ranks, which he generally gave away, having experimentally found few persons who would purchase them.

Mr. Bentley was only an occasional visitor of the little singular society that used to assemble with Mr. John Dennis, the bookseller, and others, at the house of a friend, near Hoxton.

Mr. DOBBS, a member of the Irish Parliament about 1799, was another of the persons that attended this small circle of religious enquirers. Partial to his own country, he seriously maintained that, according to the Book of Revelations, Ireland was selected to be the principal theatre of the approaching Millennium; and that the fine linen in which the Saints are said to be clothed in chap. xvi., was to be manufactured in Ireland; and that as serpents and all venomous creatures were banished thence by St. Patrick, Satan, the old serpent, was also destined to receive his deadly blow there. The Giant's Causeway, he thought, had been referred to by Daniel. Gog and Magog, who, it is supposed in Ezekiel, would give the Saints a good deal of trouble before the Millennium;

Millennium, Mr. Dobbs supposed were to come from New South Wales; and Armagh, in Ireland, he understood was the Armageddon mentioned in the Revelations, where the great battle was to be fought. Every person in existence, Mr. Dobbs maintained, had lived in this world more than once, and that before the Millennium there would be an army of a hundred and forty-four thousand persons, who would have the full confidence of their having been in the world before.

A volume in octavo, being a concise View of History and Prophecy, &c., by Francis Dobbs, Esq., member for the borough of Charlemont, in Ireland—London, 1800, will sufficiently evince that the sentiments of this gentleman have been by no means misrepresented in this sketch. In Mr. Dobbs's book, he refers to the meeting at Hoxton, consisting of "thirty persons, all of whom declared they had reasons out of the common order of things, to think that these times would produce mighty changes, that would end in the establishment of human happiness."

Several of these characters, especially Mr. J. Dennis, the bookseller, were ardent admirers of the writings of Jacob Behmen, and his recent translator, the late Rev. William Law, and this

not a little upon account of the positive assertion of the latter, that Sir Isaac Newton had borrowed his ideas of attraction and gravity from the alchymistical, theological, and astrological shoemaker of Gorlitz, in his book entitled "The Three Principles."

Mr. JOHN BELL, commonly called the Life Guardsman, who predicted the end of the world, and the certain destruction of London, about the year 1757, was a kind of honorary member of this society, and, when he uttered these terrible effusions, was a preacher in Mr. John Wesley's connection, from which of course he was excluded; but he lived not only to recover his reason, but to renounce all his former connections and predilections. Mr. Bell, for several years after, kept a hosier's shop near Holborn Bridge. The writer of this article saw Mr. Bell in the act of making himself very merry at the expense of Mr. Rowland Hill's hearers, when, previous to his establishment in the Surrey-road chapel, he used occasionally to preach in the open air near White Conduit House, in the London-field, at Hackney, and elsewhere. Mr. Bell was living in genteel retirement, on a small farm at Hyde, near Edgware, in the winter of 1794-5.

CORNUCOPIA,

Of Literary Curiosities and Remarkable Facts.

EARLY SETTLERS IN INDIA.

NO other record of the original settlers at Battacolo, on the western coast of India, is to be obtained on the spot than the following monumental inscriptions.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF GEORGE WYE

MERCHANT. DEC. XXV: MARCH:

ANO. DNI: NRI. CHRISTI. SALV: MYNDI.

MDCXXXVII:

:J637:

GEO: WYE:

HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF ANT. VERN-

WORTHY MARCHT. DEC: JO. APRIL ANO.

DNI. NRI: CHRISTI. SALV: MVADI:

MDCXXXVII:

ANTO. VERNEWORTHY: J637:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM BAR-

TON CHYRVRGION: DEC: XXX: NOVEM-

BER: ANNO DNI NI CHRISTI: SALV: MWDI.

MDCXXXVII:

:J637:

WILLIAM BARTON.

From the dates it would appear the persons buried here were amongst the earliest of the British settlers in India.

The first fleet which left England

after the incorporation of the East India company (A.D. 1597) was in 1602. In 1669 Bombay was transferred by Charles II. to the company.

SPIDERS.

The sexton of the church of St. Eustace, at Paris, amazed to find frequently a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed only, sat up several nights to discover the cause. At length detected that a spider of surprising size, came down the cord to drink the oil. A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind occurred during the year 1751, in the cathedral of Milan. A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morand, of the academy of sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it. His words are—*Le corps, couleur de suie, arrondi, terminé, en pointe, avec le dos et les pattes velues, pesoit quatre livres.* This spider, of four pounds weight, was sent to the Emperor of Austria, and placed in the imperial museum.

HANOVERIAN

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION SECURED BY WELSH VOTES.

On the day that the Hanoverian succession bill passed the house of Commons, Sir Arthur Owen, bart. member for Pembrokeshire, and Griffith Rice, esq. member for Carmarthenshire, prevented the friends of the present royal family from being left in a minority.

The particulars, as related by the posterity of these families, are, that Sir Arthur Owen and Mr. Griffith Rice, on that day, met accidentally in the Lobby, when the Tory administration were stealing the question through the house at an early hour, and when many of the whigs were absent. The house was about to divide, when one of the Whig members seeing a majority in favour of the house of Stuart, exclaimed that the whole was an infamous proceeding. Almost frantic, he immediately ran out of the house in search of some of his partizans, to give a turn in favour of the Elector of Hanover. Perceiving Sir Arthur and Mr. Rice, as he came out, walking leisurely about the Lobby, he addressed them with much vehemence—"What do you mean, gentlemen?—staying here when the Hanoverian succession Bill is going to be thrown out!" "When I heard that," Sir Arthur used often to relate, "I made but one step into the house, and my voice made the number equal for the bill, 117, and the tories had no more. Mr. Rice, with great gravity coming after me, had the honor of giving the casting vote in favour of the Hanoverian succession!"

CAST-IRON TOMBSTONES.

At Vienna it is common to cast slabs for the lids of tombs. Moveable types are inserted in the moulds to trace the inscription, and a basso relievo of emblematic design adorns mostly the tablet. The poet Komer is thus interred; and the design on his monument represents a lyre and a sword: he fell, like Kleist, fighting for a country, which his lyric and dramatic verses had delighted and illustrated.

Marble slabs are in this country very costly: it is probable that tombstones of cast-iron could be substituted with economy, and with increased grace and elegance of sepulchral architecture.

ENGLISH VERSES OF VOLTAIRE.

Some inedited letters and poems of Voltaire were printed at Paris in 1820; among them occur the following stanzas addressed to Lady Hervey during the author's stay in England, about the year 1726.

Hervey, would you know the passion
You have kindled in my breast?
Trifling is the inclination,
Which by words can be exprest.

In my silence see the lover;
True love is by silence known:
In my eyes you'll best discover
All the influence of your own.

These verses are easy and natural; and display a greater command of English language, than his letters to Pope Ganganelli do of Italian; yet his English prose is less idiomatic than these verses.

THE TELESCOPE AND MICROSCOPE.

It is the common opinion that we owe the first invention of the telescope to *James Metius*, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Such too is the sentiment of *Des Cartes*, who wrote in Holland about thirty years after the discovery. On this subject he expressed himself as follows, at the beginning of his dioptrics: "It is not easy to find an invention that shall increase the powers of our sight more than those wonderful telescopes which, though their date is so recent, have already discovered new stars in the firmament, and other new objects upon earth, in greater number than those we had seen before; so that extending our views much farther than the imagination of our forefathers had been able to reach, they seem to have opened to us a path by which we may attain a much greater and more perfect knowledge of nature than they possessed. It is about thirty years since *James Metius*, of the town of Alkmaar, in Holland, a man who had never studied, though he had a father and a brother professors of Mathematics, but who took particular delight in making mirrors and burning glasses, forming them in winter even of ice, as experience has shewn may be done, having on this account glasses of various forms, fortunately thought of looking through two; one of which was a little thicker at the centre than at the edges, and the other on the contrary much thicker at the edges than in the centre; and he applied them so happily to the two extremities of a tube, that the first of the telescopes of which we speak was composed; and it is wholly after the pattern of this, that all the others we have since seen were made, &c."

The celebrated Dutch historian *Wagenaar*, relates, "that in the year 1598, the children of *Zacharias Jansen* a glass-grinder and spectacle-maker of Middelburg

delburg, in Zealand, playing in their father's shop, remarked, that when they put two spectacle-glasses one before the other, and looked through them both at the weather-cock of a neighbouring steeple it appeared larger than usual. The father, struck with this singularity, thought of adjusting two glasses on a board by means of brass rings which might be brought nearer to each other, or farther off at pleasure. Thus he was enabled to see better, and at a great distance, and at length proceeded to place the glasses in a tube, and thus formed a telescope." There are still other opinions on the origin of this instrument, but the testimony of such a man as Des Cartes in regard to *James Metius* ought to have great weight.

The microscope, an instrument founded on the same principles as the telescope, was invented by Cornelius Drebbel, a native of Alkmaar, the town where *Metius*, the inventor of the telescope, resided. The first of these instruments appeared about 1618 or 1620. There have been long disputes on this subject, and some writers have endeavoured greatly to depreciate the merit of Drebbel; but the truth is, he received an excellent education at his native place, and was well versed in all the physical knowledge of his time.

STREET MEETING.

A Sunday newspaper, a few years ago, gave the following characteristic specimen of what he calls "that ancient formula, which may be termed *An Englishman's Dialogue*."

A. (Advancing) "How d'ye do, Brooks?"

B. "Very well, thank'ee; how do *you* do?"

A. "Very well, thank'ee; is Mrs. Brooks well?"

B. "Very well, I'm much obliged t'ye. Mrs. Adams and the children are well, I hope?"

A. "Quite well, thank'ee."

(A pause.)

B. "Rather pleasant weather to-day."

A. "Yes, but it was cold in the morning."

B. "Yes, but we must expect that at this time o'year."

(Another pause,—neckcloth twisted and switch twirled.)

A. "Seen Smith lately?"

B. "No,—I can't say I have;—but I have seen Thompson."

A. "Indeed—and how is he?"

B. "Very well, thank'ee."

A. "I'm glad of it.—Well,—good morning."

B. "Good morning."

Here it is always observed, that the speakers, having taken leave, walk faster than usual for some hundred yards.

SINGULAR WORM.

A worm of a very curious nature, has been found by the cook of the King's Arms, in Dock, Plymouth, on opening a cod-fish, destined for an entertainment. It is about four inches long, and shaped like a soal, with a mouth apparently intended to act as a sucker: but what renders it more remarkable, is a clothing of the most dazzling green feathers, equal in brilliancy to those of the peacock, on the back, which gives it a very singular aspect. Between the feathers are sharp quills, resembling those on 'the fretful porcupine,' but comparatively smaller. The animal would seem too large to feed on the cod, but might rather be considered as a parasite, which is a frequent attendant on the fish species.

HOPS.

In 1519 the brewers were ordered by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, "not to use that *wicked and pernicious weed, Hops*, in their brewings, under a penalty of 6s. 8d."—One pound of *Buck-bean* it is said, will bitter one strike of malt for fresh drink, and give it a very agreeable flavour. The roots at this time are as good as the leaves in the month of June. The *Gentian Root* is, also, averred to be a much better bitter than the Hop, at the same time that it is not so pernicious, the latter possessing no intoxicating quality.

CABANIS.

An ingenious book has been published by an eminent anatomist of this name, entitled *Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme*. The work has already gone through four successive editions in Paris, and conveys in a popular form the supposed discoveries of modern medicine concerning the influence of the animal economy on ideas of the mind. This author teaches: "that the brain should be considered as an organ specially destined to produce thought, as the stomach and intestines are destined to produce digestion, the liver to secrete bile, and the parotids and maxillary and sublingual glands to elaborate saliva. When impressions reach the brain they stimulate its activity, as aliments which enter the stomach provoke the gastric juice and those movements which favour their dissolution. Thought, therefore, is a phenomenon in a great degree analogous to digestion; and the brain is a sort of apparatus for digesting impressions, which are returned metamorphosed into ideas; in a word, it is a tissue

a tissue which accomplishes the secretion of thought."

That thought may be a motion of those animal fibres, which are endowed with perception, or consciousness, is probable enough: and indeed sensation and idea appear to differ only in this, that sensation is a motion from without inwards, and idea a motion from within outwards. But to maintain that any substance is secreted, absorbed or effused,

during the supposed inhalatory or exhalatory state of the organs of perception, is surely a new opinion, of which satisfactory proofs are not adduced by M. Cabanis.

RABBINICAL PUN.

Quod ad nomen Epicurus, says Moses Maimonides, p. 163, vox est Syriaca, cujus significatus est: Despectus et contemptus legis, aut eorum qui legem præ se ferunt.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MR. LYMAN *on the Political State of Italy.*

(Concluded from our last.)

THE tenth and eleventh chapters of the work before us contain accurate statistical accounts of Rome and Florence, but our limits oblige us to pass them over. The twelfth is devoted to the subject of monasteries and convents, and comprises the only details of any statistical accuracy which we have happened to meet with, on this subject. The following views of the monastic life and character, seem to us just and candid.

The monks and nuns of the richer orders, not included in the name of Mendicant or Franciscan, have a respectable appearance, and addict themselves to no particular penance of self-denial. In general, they observe no more fasts than are prescribed to all the church; and if they go to prayer five times in the twenty-four hours, they are no more meritorious than all men, who perform faithfully the calling appointed unto them; and surely no man will say, that the duties of a monk are to be named, on the score of toil and hardship, with the trades that the great proportion of men drive. As for seclusion from the world, the average are not more secluded and obscure in convents, than they would have been in their paternal houses. All monks have permission to leave their convents at certain hours, and there is but one nunnery which forbids its inhabitants holding converse with their relatives whenever they choose. As for the monotony of the life, it is no doubt very great; for three-fourths of it is passed in sleep and prayers, which, managed as they are in convents, doubtless resemble sleep, and the rest in a little reading and writing, coarse work, or unprofitable amusement. I saw among the ruins, in the museum of the cele-

brated Vallombrosa, devastated by the French, several hundred little seals in sulphur, which a patient monk had passed a whole life in copying from the briefs, pastoral letters, and other religious documents preserved in the library. But this monotony is hardly less great or dispiriting, than that to which the Italians of the higher classes are condemned in the world; and it is precisely the monotony of that existence, joined with the great number of the Italian nobility, their poverty, and the reproach which belongs to industry, that will always supply the convents, until a government shall come sufficiently powerful and enlightened, to oblige this useless and degraded population to engage in the public and private concerns of the nation. As for their abstemious diet, of which the pious catholics make so great a merit, I am satisfied by details of the manner of living of several convents at Rome, that the average of the monks do not submit to more denials than they would have been forced to do in other vocations. A difficulty of supporting themselves, and not a pious motive, is one of the chief reasons that leads men to convents. It is only another form for receiving parish aid. The council of New Castille, in its celebrated project of reform, of 1619, prayed the king, that the number of monasteries might be reduced, for they served only as a shelter to the indolent against want.

With the succeeding chapters begin Mr. Lyman's observations on the kingdom of Naples.

In the thirteenth, is sketched a history of the efforts at political and religious reform in that country, some of which run back to a remoter period than we were prepared to expect. But our limits oblige us to hasten over this, as well as the chapter which follows, and is devoted to the population of the city

city and kingdom of Naples. The fifteenth chapter on the Lazzaroni is highly valuable. A strangely exaggerated idea of the singularities of this class of men has been derived from the travellers, which is alluded to and justly contradicted by Mr. Lyman.

‘The Lazzaroni have never worn a particular dress; they have never inhabited a particular quarter of the city; have never had the practice of appointing a king from one of their own tribe, who received a pension from the government, a circumstance which appears to have been first mentioned by De Saint Non in his *Voyage Pittoresque*; nor do they believe that they are distinguished by a remarkable origin. All these things are fables. In the last century, the populace of Naples was worthy of notice only for being numerous, miserable, and depraved, circumstances that would readily befall a city where the police suffered almost every description of crime against individuals to pass without punishment, and every description of ruffian or vagabond, whether from the Neapolitan or ecclesiastical states, to find shelter and support; in a climate, too, where a thin shirt and trowsers, the porch of a church, or the staircase of a palace and a few raw turnips, with a little fish, fruit, and iced water, satisfied every want.

‘It is also a matter of romance, that the Lazzaroni have ever exhibited higher or different virtues, than have been observed in all people under vehement excitement. In the celebrated rebellion against the Duke of Arcos, in 1647, on account of an exercise on fruit and fish, they were far from being filled with indignation at the sight of the head of their leader, Masaniello, stuck upon a stake; but having heard the next day, that the weight of bread had been diminished, they assembled in great fury and carried the body in procession to the church of Del Carmine, where it was deposited with much solemnity. On this occasion the populace of Naples first made itself conspicuous. The second principal occasion was in January, 1799, resisting for sixty-seven hours the entrance of the French troops under General Championnet into Naples. But, a few hours, before the final conquest of the city, Michel, called the “pazzo,” one of their leaders, on being made prisoner, accepted the rank of captain in the French army, and instantly marched with all

the Lazzaroni under his command, to burn and plunder. The detachments of Lazzaroni, in other parts of the city, did not delay to take part in this proceeding. The populace of all great and corrupt cities have shewn, in all ages, passions as violent as inconsistent.

The following account of the burials in Italy, is from the seventeenth chapter, and describes one of the most striking scenes presented to the stranger in an Italian city.

‘The corpse is dressed according to the wealth of the family, and one would think that the day a nun enters a convent and the day a relative is buried, were distinguished by the most marked gaiety of dress. It is not uncommon to see a grown woman, and the age makes no difference in the costume, dressed in yellow shoes, white silk stockings, purple silk robe, lace cap, white kid gloves, besides ribbons and jewels, and placed upon a hearse ornamented with the gayest colours; the face uncovered, and generally rouged, at and every unequal step of the bearers the head turning slowly and heavily from one side of the pillow to the other.—The funeral usually takes place an hour after sunset; later than that is a privilege granted by the police only to persons of consideration. First come long files of those fraternities, of which there are so many in Italy, associated to bury each other, dressed in white, red, or grey dresses, the face masked, and each bearing a lighted torch, followed by rows of Franciscan and Capuchin monks, shrouded in their black and dark coloured mantles, the head uncovered, the cowl hanging down upon the shoulders, and the naked foot simply bound by a thick sole of leather. As the procession, made so brilliant and striking by the variety of dresses and numbers of lights, slowly and heavily moves along the mournful chaunt for the dead, “*requiem æternam dona eis, domine, et lux perpetua luceat eis*,” faintly and irregularly passes through its long files.—The corpse lies exposed twenty-four hours with the feet towards the altar, and all who enter the church during that time are expected to pray for the repose of the soul. The body is then placed in a coarse coffin and lowered into the tomb, which is, however, not allowed to be near the principal altar.

The two succeeding chapters are devoted to the hospitals and poor-houses, and to prisons and crimes in Naples; and appear to be compiled with much accuracy;

accuracy, in a great degree from original sources.

The twentieth chapter is devoted to the subject of the Jews in Italy, and will be perused by the curious reader with particular interest. The following passage describes the condition of the Jews in the city of Rome:—

‘Paul IV. confined the Jews to a quarter of Rome, on the left bank of the Tyber, near the theatre of Marcellus, where they still live; this quarter is called Ghetto. It is separated by walls, and five gates from the other parts of the city; every night, about an hour after sunset, these gates are shut by the guard of the city, and not opened again till next morning at sunrise. During the French times, a perfect liberty of residence was allowed the Jews; but since the restoration, they have been driven back to their ancient limits, enjoying only the small privilege of keeping shops within two hundred yards of the gates of the Ghetto.

‘These Ghettos are now only known in Rome, though in the other cities of Italy the Jews, for the most part, continue to live in a particular quarter, either from habit or their own accord. Their number in Rome is about 4500. It cannot be ascertained exactly, as there is no return of this population; and owing to their habits of life, and the size of their families, the common methods of calculation do not apply to them. They are poor, degraded, reviled, and scoffed at, by the christians, who call them “someri” (asses,) while the Turks in their turn call the christians “dogs.” Nevertheless, the government protects them from insult and injury, though it compels them to live in a filthy and unwholesome part of the city, and denies them the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. The Jews in Rome are in great poverty, the richest among them keeping only a small shop for the sale of cloth and grain.’

The twenty-second chapter on the robbers and banditti of Italy makes one acquainted with many new and entertaining facts. It is a truth, sufficiently humiliating for Italy, that notwithstanding the pains taken by the governments to suppress these outlaws, there is more danger from robbers in travelling from Rome to Naples, and from Naples to Otranto, than in travelling through any portion of European Turkey, with perhaps the exception of the

independent or revolted country of the Mainotes in the Morea. We have room to lay before our readers but one extract from this chapter.

‘But the most extraordinary bandit, whose exploits somewhat resemble the celebrated ones of the famous Rinaldo Rinaldini, was a priest by the name of Cyrus Annichiarico, born in the small town of Grotagli, on the road from Tarento to Lecce. His first achievement was the murder of a whole family in the town of Francavilla. He had been a bandit for twenty years; the country people believed him to be a devil or magician, and laughed and scoffed at the soldiers who were sent to pursue him. When the French general Ottavio, a Corsican by birth, commanded in this province, a man presented himself one day before him, and said with a fierce air, “the bandit whom you have so long hunted is now before you, but if he is molested, you will be assassinated before night-fall.” Annichiarico turned and disappeared, and from that time general Ottavio doubtless had faith in the belief of the people. General Church, also, when one day in pursuit of this man, was accosted by a peasant, who drew him aside, and gave some intelligence concerning Annichiarico. The next day the peasant was found dead in his village, and a paper pinned on his breast with these terrible words, “This is the fate of all those who betray Annichiarico.”—The last band he commanded was called the “decided;” each man possessed a certificate, bearing two death’s heads with other bloody emblems, and the words “Justice, liberty, or death,” signed by Annichiarico. I saw one in General Church’s possession, written with human blood. At last, in January, 1819, this astonishing man, finding himself beset upon all points, threw himself, about sun-set, with five followers, into an old tower, in the midst of a farm-yard, near the small town of Casuba, hoping that in the dead of the night he should be able to escape through the soldiers, many of whom were his friends, and all believed him to be the devil. But in the course of an hour a close line of light troops was drawn round the tower, out of reach of musket shot, and after a siege of thirty-six hours, he was forced to surrender, having fired away all his cartridges, and killed five and wounded eleven of the enemy. He was carried to Francavilla, the scene of his first

crime, tried by a court-martial, and there shot. It was on a Sunday when he was sentenced to be executed, and General Church sent to ask the priests, if it was according to their religion to shoot a man on that day. They answered, "the better the day the better the deed." Annichiarico died like a madman. From eight to ten thousand persons were assembled to see him shot, and to the last moment they treated with perfect scorn and indignation the notion that bullets would pierce such a man.

The twenty-third chapter on the Carbonari and other secret societies in Italy, has engaged the public interest, from the connection of these associations with the late revolution in Naples. The most curious fact relative to them is, that this organization, by which the government in that kingdom has been shaken, was originally contrived by its friends in the French times, as an engine of expelling the foreign rulers, and restoring king Ferdinand.

LETTER from M. MENU DE MINUTOLI,
dated from Alexandria in Egypt, Sep.
19, 1820.

After a passage of 21 days, we arrived here safe on the 7th of September; my intention is to wait till the 1st of October, for the professor and architect Limoine, from Leghorn, who will accompany me.

My first excursion will be to the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, in which I shall be assisted by the learned Philologist Dr. Scholz. About Cyrene, according to report, there are a number of tombs with Punie and Greek inscriptions, also various ruins of remarkable edifices, highways, cameos, &c. I shall attempt some novel observations on the jerboa, and the Cyrenaic silphium, a vegetable frequently seen on medals. I expect to return to Cairo, by Augila or by the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, and the lake of Natron. I shall have a Arab Sheik to attend me, by order of the Pasha. Our caravan will consist of thirty persons, and from forty to fifty camels. In the interval the two naturalists may be usefully occupied.

Pompey's pillar (or Dioclesian's) Cleopatra's obelisks, the catacombs of Necropolis, the ruins of a bath curiously constructed with brickwork, the substructions of the palaces of the Ptolemies, on the sea shore, the excavations near Cleopatra's obelisks, which seem to be the ruins of her palace,

with other curiosities, buried in the sand, will furnish us with intermediate employment.

During my residence here, I have met with many curious articles in private collections. M. Drouetti, my host, is in possession of many rare antiquities, such as figures and relievos in wood and stone; paintings of the freshest colour on the same materials; bronzes of all sorts; amulets and scarabees without number; a bronze sacrificing knife, as sharp edged as our best surgical instruments; bobbins with thread still in them; painters' pallets, with their colours; coins extremely rare; and above all, 150 rolls of papyrus, full of hieroglyphical writings, Greek and Hieratic.

My attention was very much rivetted to several specimens of glass mosaic, as it is called, such as ornaments, pearls, vases, cups, tables, partly analogous to my own collection, and partly formed by other designs. The most remarkable piece that I have seen is a head of Tryphon, chequered or variegated; all these patterns, as well as a piece for which I am indebted to the Swedish consul, including another that Mr. Salt has promised to give me, were found in Upper Egypt. My opinion is that these glass mosaics are of the most remote antiquity, and that they are of the same sort of coloured glass of Diospolis or Luxor, as is noticed by Ammianus, in his Periplus of the Red Sea, and which Denon treats of in the explication of the engravings of his travels.

Among the scientific artists that are to share the labours of M. Menu is Dr. Scholz, who has learned the oriental languages in Paris, under the direction of M. le Baron Sylvestre de Sacy. M. Menu meeting with him at Rome, admitted him as an associate by the recommendation of the Prussian minister at the Court of Rome.

Dr. Hemprich, of Silesia, accompanies the expedition, as zoologist, with Dr. Ehrenberg. This last studied medicine at Breslaw and at Berlin, where he became attached to the Zoological Museum, and taught natural history to the College of Cadets in Berlin. He has published an excellent abridgement of Natural History, for the use of young collegians, and was preparing at the instant of his departure a considerable work on amphibious animals.

His friend Dr. Ehrenberg is a native

tive of Saxony, and studied at Leipsic and Berlin; his researches have been especially devoted to botany, and entomology.

The architect Limaine is a native of Berlin, and has already made the tour of Italy throughout. Previous to his

embarking for Egypt, he returned to Rome, the better to prepare for a new voyage, by studying the cabinet of the Prussian architect Gau, who is allowed by the connoisseurs to be richer in Egyptian curiosities than any other modern traveller.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY owes its origin and much of its success to the exertions and the munificence of the individual who sustains the office of its president, Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, and it obtained an act of incorporation October 24, 1812.

Its immediate and peculiar design is to discover the antiquities of America; to preserve relics and implements of the Aborigines; and to collect manuscript and printed documents and books, relating to the early settlement and subsequent history of the country.

The greater portion of the original articles contained in the first volume of its memoirs consists of descriptions of ancient works by Caleb Atwater, Esq. of Circleville, Ohio, communicated in an epistolary correspondence with the president of the society.

Mr. Atwater remarks,

'Our antiquities belong not only to different eras, in point of time, but to several nations; and those articles, belonging to the same era and the same people, were intended by their authors to be applied to many different uses.

'We shall divide these antiquities into three classes. 1. Those belonging to Indians. 2. To people of European origin; and 3. Those of that people who raised our ancient forts and tumuli. —

'Those antiquities, which, in the strict sense of the term, belong to the North American Indians, are neither numerous nor very interesting. They consist of rude stone axes and knives, of pestles used in preparing maize for food, of arrow-heads, and a few other articles, so exactly similar to those found in all the Atlantic states, that a description of them is deemed quite useless.' p. 111.

The antiquities, belonging to people of European origin, consist principally of articles left by some of the first travellers in these parts of the country, or buried with Indians who had obtained them, perhaps, from the early settlers of Canada.

'The third and most highly interesting

class of antiquities comprehends those belonging to that people who erected our ancient forts and tumuli; those military works, whose walls and ditches cost so much labour in their structure; those numerous and sometimes lofty mounds, which owe their origin to a people far more civilized than our Indians, but far less so than Europeans. These works are interesting, on many accounts, to the antiquarian, the philosopher, and the divine; especially when we consider the immense extent of country which they cover, the great labour which they cost their authors, the acquaintance with the useful arts which that people had, when compared with our present race of Indians, the grandeur of many of the works themselves, the total absence of all historical records or even traditional accounts respecting them, the great interest which the learned have taken in them, to which we may add the destruction of them, which is going on in almost every place where they are found in this whole country.' p. 120.

'They abound most in the vicinity of good streams, and are never, or rarely, found, except in a fertile soil. They are not found in the prairies of Ohio, and rarely in the barrens, and there they are small, and situated on the edge of them, and on dry ground.' p. 124.

These ancient works consist, 1. of mounds, or tumuli, of a conical form, from five feet to more than a hundred in height: 2. of elevated squares, supposed to be 'high places' for sacred purposes, or the foundations of temples; and these are of various dimensions and heights: 3. of walls of earth, from five to twenty feet high, and enclosing from one acre to more than a hundred; some laid out in regular squares, some made exactly circular, and some of irregular construction. The principal of these seemed to have been intended for fortifications, or as the means of fencing in large towns: and 4. of parallel walls of earth, extending sometimes several miles; believed to be designed for covered ways, for race grounds, and for places of amusement. They all appear to have been built with 'earth taken up uniformly from the surface of the plain on which they

they are erected, so as not to leave any traces by which we perceive from whence it was collected, and are as nearly perpendicular as the earth could be made to lie.' That these are works of great antiquity appears from this declaration of our author.

'Trees of the largest size, whose concentric annular rings have been counted, have in many instances as many as four hundred, and they appear to be at least the third growth since the works were occupied.' p. 219.

'Along the Ohio, where the river is in many places washing away its banks, hearths and fire-places are brought to light, two, four and even six feet below the surface. A long time must have elapsed since the earth was deposited over them. Around them are spread immense quantities of muscle shells, bones of animals, &c. From the depth of many of these remains of chimneys below the present surface of the earth, on which, at the settlement of this country by its present inhabitants, grew as large trees as any in the surrounding forest, the conclusion is, that a long period, perhaps a thousand years, has elapsed since these hearths were deserted.' pp. 225, 226.

The first of these mounds and 'forts,' as they are usually called, in a north-eastern direction, is on the south side of Ontario, not far from Black river. One on the Chenango river, at Oxford, is the farthest south, on the eastern side of the Alleghanies.

'These works are small, very ancient, and appear to mark the utmost extent of the settlement of the people who erected them in that direction. In travelling towards Lake Erie, in a western direction from the works above-mentioned, a few small works are occasionally found, especially in the Genessee country. But they are few and small, until we arrive at the mouth of Cataraugus creek, a water of Lake Erie, in Cataraugus county, in the State of New York; where Governor Clinton, in his Memoir says, a line of forts commences, extending south upwards of fifty miles, and not more than four or five miles apart. There is said to be another line of them parallel to these, which generally contain a few acres of ground only, whose walls are only a few feet in height. Travelling towards the south-west, these works are frequently seen, but, like those already mentioned, they are comparatively small, until we arrive on the Licking, near Newark, where are some of the most extensive and intricate of any in this State, perhaps in the world. Leaving these, still proceeding in a south-western direction, we find some very extensive ones at Circleville. At Chillicothe there were some, but the destroying hand of man has despoiled

them of their contents, and entirely removed them. On Paint Creek are some, far exceeding all others in some respects, where probably was once an ancient city of great extent. At the mouth of the Scioto are some very extensive ones, as well as at the mouth of the Muskingum. In fine, these works are thickly scattered over the vast plain from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the Mexican gulf, increasing in number, size, and grandeur, as we proceed towards the south. They may be traced around the gulf, across the province of Texas into New Mexico, and all the way into South America.' pp. 122—124.

Mr. Atwater, professing 'to examine with care and describe with fidelity, those antiquities which are found in the state of Ohio,' proceeds to give an account of several of the most considerable and curious, from actual measurement and survey. The ancient works near Newark, in Licking county, are of great extent. A fort, nearly in the form of an octagon, enclosing about forty acres, constructed of walls ten feet high, is connected with a round fort of twenty-two acres, by parallel walls of equal height. Similar walls form a passage to the Licking river northerly, and run in a southerly direction to an unexplored distance. A like guarded pass-way, 300 chains in length, leads to a square fort containing twenty acres, which is in the same manner connected with a round one containing twenty-six acres. At the extremities of the outer passes, are what may be called 'round towers:' and adjacent to one of the forts is 'an observatory, partly of stone, thirty feet high. 'It commands a full view of a considerable part, if not all of the plain on which these ancient works stand; and would do so now, were the thick growth of aged forest trees which clothe this tract cleared away. Under this observatory was a passage, from appearances, and a secret one probably, to the water course which once run near this spot, but has since moved further off.'

'A few miles below Newark, on the south side of the Licking, are some extraordinary holes dug in the earth. In popular language they are called "wells," but were not dug for the purpose of procuring water, either fresh or salt. There are at least a thousand of these wells; many of them are more than twenty feet in depth. A great deal of curiosity has been excited as to the objects sought for by the people who dug these holes.' p. 130.

In Perry county is a large stone work of a triangular form, enclosing upwards of

of forty acres. This Mr. Atwater describes, and then remarks,

'It is on high ground, and of course could not have been a place of habitation for any length of time. It might have been the place where some solemn feast was annually held by the tribe by which it was formed. The place has now become a forest, and the soil is too poor to have ever been cultivated by a people who invariably chose to dwell on a fertile spot.' p. 132.

There is next given a very particular description of the works at Marietta, extracted, with handsome acknowledgments, from a volume which contains some elaborate discussions upon the Western antiquities.

The works at Circleville are among the most perfect and curious in the whole region.

'There are two forts, one being an exact circle, the other an exact square. The former is surrounded by two walls, with a deep ditch between them. The latter is encompassed by one wall without any ditch. The former was sixty-nine feet in diameter, measuring from outside to outside of the circular outer wall; the latter is exactly fifty-five rods square, measuring the same way. The walls of the circular fort were at least twenty feet in height, measuring from the bottom of the ditch before the town of Circleville was built. The inner wall was of clay, taken up probably in the northern part of the fort, where was a low place, and is still considerably lower than any other part of the work. The outside wall was taken from the ditch which is between these walls, and is alluvial, consisting of pebbles worn smooth in water, and sand, to a very considerable depth, more than fifty feet at least. The outside of the walls is about five or six feet in height now; on the inside, the ditch is at present generally not more than fifteen feet. They are disappearing before us daily, and will soon be gone. The walls of the square fort are, at this time, where left standing, about ten feet in height. There were eight gate-ways, or openings, leading into the square fort, and only one into the circular fort. Before each of these openings was a mound of earth, perhaps four feet high, forty feet perhaps in diameter at the base, and twenty or upwards at the summit. These mounds, for two rods or more, are exactly in front of the gate-ways, and were intended for the defence of these openings. As this work was a perfect square, so the gateways and their watch towers were equidistant from each other. These mounds were in a perfectly straight line, and exactly parallel with the wall.' p. 141, 142.

'The extreme care of the authors of these works to protect and defend every part of the circle is no where visible about

this square fort. The former is defended by two high walls; the latter by one. The former has a deep ditch encircling it; this has none. The former could be entered at one place only; this at eight, and those about twenty feet broad. The present town of Circleville covers all the round and the western half of the square fort.' p. 143.

'The walls of this work vary a few degrees from north and south, east and west; but not more than the needle varies, and not a few surveyors have, from this circumstance, been impressed with the belief that the authors of these works were acquainted with astronomy. What surprised me on measuring these forts, was the exact manner in which they had laid down their circle and square; so that after every effort by the most careful survey to detect some error in their measurement, we found that it was impossible, and that the measurement was much more correct than it would have been in all probability, had the present inhabitants undertaken to construct such a work. Let those consider this circumstance, who affect to believe that these antiquities were raised by the ancestors of the present race of Indians.' p. 144.

The author describes also the works at Paint Creek, which are less regular in their structure, and enclose elevations of an elliptical, a triangular, and a crescent form; those at Portsmouth; those on the Little Miami; and those at Cincinnati; but, as a just idea of them, and indeed of those which we have mentioned above, is dependent upon the drawings, to which a constant reference is made, we must refer our readers to the book itself, assuring them that it will highly gratify their curiosity and reward their examination.

We have next a description of the mounds, which are of three kinds: 1. tumuli of earth; which appear to be cemeteries, or monuments in honour of the illustrious dead: 2. conical piles, principally of stone; which might have been altars, or formed for sacred purposes: and 3. pyramidal mounds; which are supposed to have been observatories, or watch-towers.

'The mounds or tumuli of earth, are of various altitudes and dimensions, some being only four or five feet in height, and ten or twelve feet in diameter at their base; whilst others, as we travel to the south, rise to the height of eighty and ninety feet.

'They are, generally, when completed, in the form of a cone. Those in the north part of Ohio are inferior in size, and fewer in number, than those along the river. The mounds are believed to exist from the
Rocky

Rocky Mountains in the west to the Alleghanies in the east; from the southern shore of lake Erie to the Mexican gulf; and though few and small in the north, numerous and lofty in the south, yet exhibit proofs of a common origin.' p. 167.

In the subsequent pages, Mr. Atwater describes a variety of articles found in the mounds, and accompanies his description with drawings; and they clearly prove that the constructors of these works possessed a knowledge of some of the arts, particularly of making 'vases of calcareous breccia,' of forming what seems to have been armour of copper, and of fabricating various implements of materials, of forms, and for purposes unknown to any tribe of the Indians who have inhabited that region for at least the three last centuries.

Mentioning the *mounds of stone*, Mr. Atwater says,

'These works are, like those of earth, in the form of a cone, composed of small stones, on which no marks of tools are visible. In them some of the most interesting articles are found, as urns, ornaments of copper, heads of spears, &c. of the same metal, as well as medals of copper, and pickaxes of hornblend; several drawings of which may be seen in this volume.' p. 184.

This department of his investigation our author closes with the following remarks:

'A careful survey of the above-mentioned works would probably show that they were all connected, and formed but parts of a whole, laid out with taste.

'Following the river Ohio downwards, the mounds appear on both sides, erected uniformly on the highest alluvions along that stream. Those at Marietta, Portsmouth, and Cincinnati, are noticed elsewhere. Their numbers increase all the way to the Mississippi, on which river they assume the largest size.

'These tumuli, as well as the fortifications, are to be found at the junction of all the rivers along the Mississippi in the most eligible positions for towns, and in the most extensive bodies of fertile lands. Their number exceeds, perhaps, three thousand; the smallest not less than twenty feet in height, and one hundred in diameter at the base. Their great number, and the astonishing size of some of them, may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidence of their antiquity. p. 188.

'One of the mounds, nearly opposite St. Louis, is eight hundred yards in circumference at the base, and one hundred feet in height. Mr. Brackenridge noticed a mound at New Madrid of three hundred and fifty feet in diameter at the base. Other large ones are in the following

places, viz. at St. Louis, one with two stages, another with three; at the mouth of the Missouri; at the mouth of Cahokia river in two groups; twenty miles below, two groups also, but the mounds of a smaller size; on the bank of a lake, formerly the bed of a river, at the mouth of Marameck, St. Genevieve; one near Washington, Mississippi State, of one hundred and forty-six feet in height; at Baton Rouge, and on the bayou Manchac; one of the mounds near the lake is composed chiefly of shells; the inhabitants have taken great quantities of them for lime.

'The mound on Black River has two stages and a group around. At each of the above places there are groups of mounds, and there was probably once a city. Mr. Brackenridge thinks that the largest city belonging to this people was situated between the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois. On the plains between the Arkansas and St. Francis, there are several very large mounds.

'Thus it will be seen, that these remains, which were so few and small along the northern lakes, are more and more numerous as we travel in a south-western direction, until we reach the Mississippi, where they are lofty and magnificent.' p. 189.

'We see a line of ancient works, reaching from the south side of lake Ontario across this state, to the banks of the Mississippi, along the banks of that river, through the upper part of the province of Texas, around the Mexican gulf, quite into Mexico:—increasing in number, improving in every respect as we have followed them; and showing the increased numbers and improved condition of their authors, as they migrated towards the country where they finally settled.

'It is true, that no historian has told us the names of the mighty chieftains, whose ashes are inurned in our tumuli; no poet's song has been handed down to us, in which their exploits are noticed. History has not informed us who were their priests, their orators, their ablest statesmen, or their greatest warriors. But we find idols that shew that the same gods were worshipped here as in Mexico.—The works left behind them are exactly similar to those in Mexico and Peru; and our works are continued quite into that country.'

In some of the nitrous caves in Kentucky exsiccated bodies have been found, which are called 'mummies,' though it does not appear that they were ever embalmed. Of these the following account is given:—

'The mummies have generally been found enveloped in three coverings; first in a coarse species of linen cloth, of about the consistency and texture of cotton bagging. It was evidently woven by the same kind of process, which is still practised

tised in the interior part of Africa. The warp being extended by some slight kind of machinery, the woof was passed across it, and then twisted every two threads of the warp together, before the second passage of the filling. This seems to have been the first rude method of weaving in Asia, Africa, and America. The second envelope of the mummies is a kind of net work, of coarse threads, formed of very small loose meshes, in which were fixed

the feathers of various kinds of birds, so as to make a perfectly smooth surface, lying all in one direction. The art of this tedious, but beautiful manufacture, was well understood in Mexico, and still exists on the north-west coast of America, and in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In those isles it is the state or court dress. The third and outer envelope of these mummies is either like the one first described, or it consists of leather sewed together.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

Reported by CHARLES BLUNT, Draughtsman of Machinery, and London Agent to Patentees and the Authors of Inventions who desire to secure them by Patent.

To MAJOR PETER HAWKER, of Long Parish House, near Andover, Hants, for a machine to assist in the attainment of proper performance on the Piano-forte, or other keyed instruments.

THE machine constituting this invention, consists of a supporting rod placed horizontally in front of the keys of a piano-forte; the hands of the performer are supported on this rod, in a little mould or frame, which slides to and fro on it, the rod is made either of wood or metal, and in its figure, either cylindrical or otherwise; it is mounted on pieces or supports, which are screwed on to the front of the bottom board of the instrument: the whole is capable of adjustment as to height and distance from the keys, the length being about the same as the front of the instrument, and of sufficient strength to support the hands without inflection.

A pair of frames or moulds for the hands to rest in for the purpose of guiding the fingers, are made of wood, leather or papier-machée, carved or moulded to the form of the under part of the right and left hands, from the wrist to the extent of the knuckles; they are smooth on the under side for the purpose of sliding on the rod, and are attached to the hands by straps passing over the back of the hand round the wrist, and which buckle on,—the interior of the mould corresponds exactly with the shape of the fleshy part of the inside of the hand, and are therefore carefully modelled, and an assortment of moulds of a variety of shapes and form are provided to fit the hands of different persons; different moulds are also prepared for the same persons, to facilitate the performance of open or close passages in the music; such as chords or octaves, in which the fingers require to be extended, or in such as in which the notes follow close after each other in

succession. The patentee observes that the great and important use of the moulds, is not so much to influence the position of the fingers, as that of the wrist generally.

To JOHN HEARD, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, for an invention of certain improvements in Cooking Apparatus.

This invention consists in the construction of a stove or fire-place for the purposes of baking, boiling, roasting, &c. as well as for heating the apartment, with a very small consumption of fuel, and is as well adapted to ships as to dwelling houses. It is intended to be insulated, or stand in the middle of a room without brick work, the frame or case is of cast or sheet-iron, or other plates of metal, screwed or rivetted together, and standing on feet to admit a current of air passing under it.

The patentee considers the essential part of his invention to be in that construction of his apparatus which affords the portability of form, the facility of dismemberment, and the means of removing it in detail from place to place, and which allows it to be fitted together, without the aid of tools or the necessity of brick-work.

To THOMAS HANCOCK, of Putteney-street, Golden-square, London, for a Discovery that by the Application of a Certain Material to Certain Articles of Dress, the same may be rendered more Elastic.

The patentee explains by his specification, that the material he uses for this purpose is casutchouc, or what is denominated India rubber, in strips of form and substance suited to the several purposes. He applies such strips to the close fitting of gloves, by forming in the wrist of the glove, a canal or pipe, into which a small strip of this elastic material is introduced, occupying the entire circumference of the passage without

without extension, by gathering up the wrist of the glove and joining the ends of the elastic strip so as to form of it a ring of smaller circumference than that of the wrist itself, or the mouth of the glove, which thus in its new state, is expanded by the introduction of the hand, and contracts when the hand has passed through it, and it has passed on to the wrist. The patentee proposes to apply such springs or elastic strips to any other articles of dress which require an elastic and tight fitting, as waistcoats knee-bands, garters, braces,

stays for the female form, riding belts, and a variety of similar matter.

Obs. In this ingenious and useful little contrivance, its simplicity, which hardly admits of doubt or cavil, may protect it from depredation; but had the subject been intricate, involving combinations, or one of general importance, the studied ambiguity of the title having no definition, and the sweeping claims which fill the specification, without distinct description would be found entirely destructive of the patentee's object.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A FEW months ago we submitted to our readers a view of the London Newspaper press, and we are now enabled, by the active intelligence of a correspondent, to exhibit a tolerably correct view of that of Dublin.

In Dublin there are three daily morning papers; one daily evening paper; three three-day evening papers; one three-day morning paper, and six weekly papers; besides the Gazette, and Hue and Cry, published by authority.

DAILY MORNING PAPERS.

The Freeman's Journal is the paper of the trading part of Dublin, and well filled with advertisements. In political character it is more remarkable for impartiality, than for depth of discussion; seldom attempting any subject more dignified than the conduct of some public Board, or the imposition of some unpopular tax.

Carrick's Morning Post is also devoted to merchants, farmers, &c., and, like the Freeman, it confines its speculations to matters of local interest.

Saunders' News Letter is purely an advertising paper, and rarely ventures beyond the humble task of selection from the English and Irish journals.

These three papers occasionally contain very good reports of public meetings which take place in Dublin, and of interesting trials before the Irish courts. They each circulate from 1000 to 1200.

The Correspondent is the only daily evening paper published in Dublin. It is much on the model of the Courier; but while it at least equals that paper in want of candour, and a total contempt of all fairness, it is far inferior in talent, wanting that vigour, point, and dexterity of misrepresentation,

which those who do not approve of its principles, must allow to characterise the Courier's. The editor, who is also proprietor, thinks it indispensable to treat his readers with a long daily dissertation, whether called for by circumstances or not, and this often at the sacrifice of some interesting piece of news. The strain is invariable—one uniform defence of arbitrary acts, or depreciation of some measure calculated for the benefit of mankind. The style of these declamations is not a little remarkable, being destitute of the three requisites of Aristotle—a beginning, a middle, and an end. The reader has generally the same idea of the author's meaning when he ends as when he begins; all that we can gather from it is, that he is the unqualified advocate of despotism. The tone, likewise, never rises nor falls, nor does the length vary, whatever be the subject; but the same measure is meted out in the same dull manner on all occasions. This paper, during the war, may have been profitable, and it still retains a good share of advertisements. But it has greatly fallen off in circulation.

THREE-DAY PAPERS.

The Dublin Evening Post is, in every point of view, the most respectable paper published in Ireland. It has always advocated liberal principles, and the proprietors have suffered severely in the cause of patriotism; having been more than once fined and imprisoned for speaking too much of the truth. The paper displays a reasonable share of ability, although the editor's views are seldom very extensive or profound. It must also be remarked that it is not distinguished for fairness, nor entirely free from quackery; addressing

dressing itself often to the credulity and prejudices of the mob, and following, while it seems to lead, the impressions of the populace. This paper has by far the greatest share of advertisements of any in Ireland, and they are of the very best quality. It and the Correspondent are the only two Dublin papers, which, to use a common phrase, we should think pay. It circulates about 2500.

The Dublin Journal, also an evening paper, was originally established by the celebrated George Faulkner, of immortal memory, and is still chiefly the property of George Faulkner, his nephew, and a very worthy gentleman. It was raised to eminence by the patriotic writings of Swift; and long continued to hold the rank which the Evening Post now fills. But after George's death it was rented by John Gifford, a violent partisan of government and common councilman, who wrote it down to a few quires. The paper has now passed into other hands; but a strong prejudice still exists against it; and although Mr. Gifford has been dead several years, there are many persons who cannot persuade themselves but that it is still actuated by his spirit. Notwithstanding, however, this prejudice, the present proprietors and editor, have, by impartiality and talent, raised the paper from a state of degradation to a considerable circulation, and it numbers among its subscribers some of the most respectable names in the country. It circulates about 800.

The Patriot, another evening paper, is a patriot only in name, being quite a servile paper. It is best characterized by the appellation of light summer-reading, and is a very superficial production. We do not mean to confine this character merely to what is its own, although any political articles which it contains, except those copied literally from the Courier, are mere froth and bombast; but even in selection, if it can find a silly article it will adopt it in preference to any other. This, however, seems to suit the Irish character, which is not that of a reading people. The printing and paper, which are good, no doubt contribute to its popularity. It circulates about 1500.

The Hibernian Journal, a three day morning paper, exceeds the Correspondent in party spirit; its hostility is particularly directed against the catholics, endeavouring to blow the flame of discord and keep alive religious dis-

sensions. We must, however, admit that it discovers more talent, vigour, and neatness, than the Correspondent; but, notwithstanding, the author has happily, long since written himself down to a quire or two, and most of these are distributed gratis—Peace to its *manes*. Whence then does the profit arise? it will be asked: the proprietor is best able to answer this question. He is a violent member of the common council, a body not much honoured by their fellow citizens: and his paper now and then contains a smart speech delivered by himself, on corporation politics, in that august body, but still it requires to be inserted in other papers before it can be said to be published. The publication of this paper may be put down at 75.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

The Weekly Freeman is such another paper as the daily Freeman. Like the latter, it displays care and industry, and a readiness to sacrifice every thing to popularity. It being the first established weekly paper in Dublin, has the greatest circulation of any. It circulates about 2000.

The Weekly Register, is the organ of the more violent members of the *quondam* Catholic Board. It is filled with stories of attempts of proselytism by Protestant schools, and accounts of the oppression and degradation of Ireland. As to talent, it is respectable enough.

The Weekly Observer is a paper printed in the Dublin Journal office. Like the latter, it is a candid and impartial paper, and contains an excellent summary of news. It circulates about 800.

The Farmer's Journal, is a pains-taking paper in its own way. Scarcely however, does it ever furnish any original communication on practical subjects; and it is apt to be dull and prosing. It meddles little with politics, and on the whole is a respectable print. It circulates about 1500.

The Mercantile Advertiser, is a paper commenced only a few months ago, under the patronage of the merchants of Dublin. Its name sufficiently indicates its character. It contains a Dublin price current, and is filled with accounts of markets, sales, &c. It takes no interest in politics, and notices chiefly regulations concerning trade. It already has a respectable shew of advertisements.

All the Dublin Weekly papers publish

lish an additional half sheet, which they call a supplement, and consists of thirty columns. The Irish papers pay only half the duty of the English.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have, in the foregoing account, frequently made use of the phrase "write himself down," which will not be understood in this country without explanation. There is not in Ireland, as here, two parties as to numbers. In that respect, there is but one. When a newspaper in this country enters into a strain of servile political writing, patronage to the paper is thought a sufficient object, and compensation, or, at most, a place or appointment is in view.

The public press in Ireland, partakes of the character of the country-poverty. We do not mean poverty of talent, although poverty in one thing, can hardly subsist without poverty in another. But as to the mechanical part, the paper, type, and press work, are, in general, wretched in the extreme. From this censure, we are inclined to except the *Evening Post*, *Correspondent*, *Patriot*, *Dublin Journal*, and some others; although these are still far inferior to English and Scotch papers. The country papers in Ireland are still more miserable; and, with few exceptions, are in the style of mere ballad printing. They also, by the paucity of their advertisements, are a melancholy proof of the little business doing in the country. The Belfast papers, however, afford a greater indication of commerce and industry; and *The Irishman* is a well conducted and strongly Patriotic paper.

Mr. O'CONNOR'S long expected translation of the ancient Chronicles of Ullad, prefaced by an ample dissertation on the Phœnician language, in which the chronicles are written, is about to be put to press. The earliest of these chronicles, are anterior to the age of Moses, and give the history of the tribe of Iber, its migrations from Asia to Spain and Ireland, and the political events of the monarchy, from the year 2000 to 15 before Christ. A work of greater originality, curiosity, and we will add, of more unequivocal authenticity, was perhaps never submitted to the world. The MSS. from which Mr. O'Connor makes his translation, are about 700 years old, and will be exhibited in London, at the time the work is published, for the satisfaction of the curious.

The threatened Royal Society of Literature has been organized. Ten associates are to receive an annual salary of one hundred guineas, from the privy purse, and there is also to be an annual royal prize of one hundred guineas. The objects of the Society are said to be to unite and extend the general interests of literature, (we hope not mere courtly and ministerial literature) to reward literary merit by patronage, (we hope not mere tory and party writers) to excite literary talent by premiums, (we hope not merely the supple and servile) and to promote literary education by bestowing exhibitions at the Universities, (we hope without reference to the increase of ministerial patronage.) On the whole, as friends of civil liberty, we confess that we are extremely jealous of any such royal incorporation, or of such meddling in matters of literature. It is not like a society for philosophical experiment, but one which is to influence the moral and political feelings of the country, and is calculated to bear down all independent and public spirited talent. Literature is a republic, and as a republic only can it flourish. A monarchy in literature is a monster, incompatible with its genuine success, and with that noble independence of intellect which produces great and glorious exertions. A false analogy or mistake of the question, amiable no doubt, has led to the project of this institution, which would be well enough adapted for the region of St. Petersburg, or Paris, but is alien to the interests and feelings of freemen. We need only quote what Britain has effected in literature without such an institution, compared with other countries, who have been deteriorated by them; and we will consent to postpone our apprehensions till we see whether among the first associates we discover the names of Bentham or Jeffrey, Hazlitt or Cobbett, Ensor or Godwin.

Proposals have been circulated by Mr. VALPY for publishing by subscription, a collection from the works of the most celebrated Poets of Italy, from the end of the twelfth to the beginning of the nineteenth century; arranged in chronological order, and accompanied by Biographical and Critical accounts of their Lives and Writings, extracted from the most distinguished writers on the Literary History of Italy; under the direction of WILLIAM ROSCOE, esq. author of the *Life of Lorenzo*

Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent, and of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X., &c. It will be printed in 48 parts, octavo; each to average 400 pages, and 12 to be delivered in the year. It will be ornamented with at least eight portraits of those eminent authors, of whom authentic likenesses can be obtained.

Those papers which have appeared in this Miscellany under the signature of "Common Sense," on Philosophical subjects, are printing separately, and will soon appear in a collected volume, under the title of *Essays on the Proximate causes of the Material of the Universe*. They have undergone revision and enlargement, and will be illustrated by engravings.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Mock-Constitutional Society, or British Inquisition (whose flagitious object seems to have been to destroy the liberty of the press) has been successfully opposed by public opinion. Its vicious practices having been nullified by the frequent rejection of its bills of indictment, by the virtue and public spirit of Grand Juries, as soon as the origin of the prosecutions was understood. We hope to hear no more of such prosecutions, and the respectable members have been taught a lesson, and will feel the necessity of withdrawing from further animadversion.

Accounts have been lately received from two gentlemen travelling in Egypt, Mr. Waddington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Hanbury, of Jesus College. These two gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity of attending the Pasha of Egypt in a military expedition against some tribes of Arabs, have had the good fortune to see a part of the Nile's course, which it had not before been safe for any European traveller to visit. They have discovered one or two interesting islands, with about thirty entire pyramids, of different sizes, and extensive ruins of temples of unequal construction, but some of them exhibiting considerable skill, and others apparently of the highest antiquity.

Mr. LOWE, author of the statistical articles on England and France, in Mr. Napier's supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, is preparing for press a volume on the Situation and Prospects of this Country, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finances. The causes of the fluctuations in the prices of commodities since 1792; the

continued rise during the war, the re-action since the peace; the abundance of our financial resources in the one period, their comparative penury in the other; the effect of the resumption of cash payments; the proposition of a partial decrease of the public dividends; the expediency of adapting government expenditure to the enhanced value of money: all form subjects of discussion in this work. The report of the agricultural committee will be received at some length, and the population returns now making by order of government, will supply materials for the discussion of a very important question, how far increase of population is productive of increase of national wealth. In every material point a comparison will be drawn between our situation and that of France.

Early next month will be published *A Treatise on the Game of Chess*, including the Games of the Anonymous Modonese and the *Traité des Amateurs*; and containing many remarkable situations, original as well as selected, by JOHN COCHRANE, Esq. in 8vo. illustrated by numerous diagrams and an engraved frontispiece.

A very curious invention or discovery has been made in the art of musical composition. Cards are prepared, on each of which a bar of an air is arranged according to a certain rhythm and key. Four packs of these cards, marked A, B, C, and D, are mingled together; and as the cards are drawn, and arranged before a performer in the order of that series, it will be found an original air is obtained. The cards hitherto made, we have been told, are as waltzes, and succeed perfectly. The invention may be called *Musical Permutation*. It has received, however, improperly, that of *The Musical Kaleidoscope*.

An animal nearly resembling the description of the Unicorn, as given by Pliny, is now on its way to this country from Africa; it nearly resembles the horse in figure, but is much smaller, and the single horn projecting from the forehead is considerably shorter than is given in the real or supposed delineations of that doubtful creature.

Speedily will be published in 8vo., *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*, and on other subjects.

In the press, the *Triple Aim*; or, the Improvement of Leisure Friendship and Intellect, attempted in epistolary correspondence.

At the last annual general meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, it appeared that upwards of 2210 patients afflicted with deafness and other diseases of this organ had been cured or relieved. This statement must be highly satisfactory to the patrons of the charity, one of whom, lately, from a conviction of its utility, benevolently remitted the treasurer one hundred pounds. It must be no less consoling to those who unfortunately labour under so unpleasant an affliction; for it is a fact that, until within these few years, little had been done by professional men for diseases of the ear; and when it is considered how many thousands of useful members of society are deprived of obtaining their livelihood by this infirmity, and were formerly without any means of gratuitous relief, this charity cannot be too highly valued. Indeed, the success attending the practice at this institution has been such, that it is now adopted on several parts of the Continent, with equally happy effects as in this country. The diseases of the ear, in the incipient state, are generally curable; and it is from neglect chiefly that they are rendered otherwise.

Details have been received at New York, relating to the progress made by the missionaries sent from the United States to the Sandwich islands. By the death of King Tamahamaha, early in 1820, a general revolution took place. The priesthood has been abolished, the idols burnt, the Moreahs destroyed, and the labours of the mission prove effective. Its members are much cherished and supported, in some instances at the public expense. Schools were erecting, and the study of the English language rapidly advancing. Among the pupils are the King and Queen of Atooi, who have addressed letters, dictated by themselves, to the friends of the missionaries in America.

Speedily will be published, *A Plea for the Nazarenes*, in a letter to the British Reviewer; by SERVETUS.

No less than 6,750 exotics were introduced into England in the course of the reign of his late Majesty; during the reign of Elizabeth, 578; 578 during the reign of Charles I. and II. and Cromwell; 44 in the reign of James the Second; 298 in that of William and Mary; 230 in that of Anne; 182 in that of George the First; and 1770 in that of George the Second. The total number of exotics now in the gardens of this country appears to be 11,970.

It is intended in future, for the convenience of country subscribers, to publish the *Monthly Journal of Voyages and Travels*, on the first day of the month, with the other Journals and Magazines, instead of the fifteenth, as heretofore. The number to appear on the first of July, will contain an original account of Capt. Parry's late Voyage.

On the 1st of July, 1821, will be published No. I. of *Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c.* with figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds: by THOMAS HORSFIELD, M.D. F.L.S. The work will be comprised in eight numbers, royal quarto. The materials which will furnish the subjects of this work, are arranged in the Museum of the Honourable East India Company, where they are open to public inspection on certain days of the week, under established regulations, by a card of admission from a director. With the exception of a small number, they were collected between the years 1811 and 1817, during which period Java was under the protection of Great Britain. The animals will be drawn from the subjects in the Museum, by W. DANIEL, esq., and the birds by — PELLETIER, esq. Each number will consist of eight coloured plates, representing Quadrupeds and Birds: in most numbers one additional uncoloured Plate of Illustrations will be added.

The publishers of *Moses' Etchings* from Ketch's *Outlines* to the *Faustus* of Goethe, induced by the extraordinary demand for those very spirited illustrations, which has already occasioned the slight analysis that accompanied them to be out of print, are preparing a translation of a considerable portion of that wild and singular play into English blank verse. A brief abstract of the several scenes will unite those translations, and form a connected story; it not being deemed advisable to translate the whole for reasons which every reader of Goethe will readily admit. The work will form an octavo volume, and will be published in the course of next month.

Shortly will be published a reprint of that very rare and curious little manual, *Arthur Warwick's Spare Minutes; or, Resolved Meditations and Premeditated Resolutions*. It will be on super royal 16mo. with fac similes of the singular emblematical frontispieces, and the explanatory poems of Francis Quarles and George Withers.

A novel

A novel is in the press to be called *The Soldier's Child*; or, *Virtue Triumphant*; by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON; author of *Harvest*, a poem; also of *Isaac and Rebecca*, and other poems.

A new Annual Register is announced by Messrs. Rivington, as preparing for publication. The first volume, commencing with the reign of George IV. will be published in the course of this year. The prospectus, detailing the motives for its publication, may be had *gratis* of all booksellers.

In addition to Mr. Busby's new and interesting work on the American Penitentiaries, mentioned in our last number, he is on the point of publishing a detailed architectural print of the magnificent suspended wooden bridge over the Delaware, in the high road between New York and Philadelphia—a structure far surpassing the famous bridge of Schaufhausen.

Productive as the coast of Dorsetshire (between Charmouth and Lyme) has been in specimens of organised fossils, none have hitherto been discovered there of so fine a character, and in such rare perfection, as a skeleton found upon a ledge of a rock, a few days since, by Miss Mary Aming, of Lyme, about half a mile to the eastward of that town. The animal, whose remains have been thus brought to light, appears to have been one of the species called *Ichthyosaurus vulgaris*, which was a common inhabitant of the parts where his bones at present repose. Its skeleton lies in high relief upon a mass of the blue marl which alternates on the western coast of Dorsetshire with the strata of blue lias, and presents the complete osteology of the monster, commencing at the snout and terminating with the last process of the caudal vertebræ. Its length is five feet, and the natural arrangement of the bones is so little disturbed, that the most perfect idea may be obtained of its original curious and terrible formation. Another fossil of a similar description was found by Miss Aming about six weeks ago near the same spot. The remains of this beast measure nearly 20 feet in length; its vertebræ are 95 in number; its head five feet in length; the jaws nearly of the same extent; and its teeth, round and sharp at the point, (equally calculated for piercing and tearing,) are full three inches long and one inch in diameter. The latter animal is called the *Ichthyosaurus Platyodon*.

Mr. A. MAXWELL, the author of *Plurality of Worlds*; or, *Letters, Notes, and Memoranda—philosophical and critical, in reply to the Rev. Dr. Chalmers*; is preparing for the press, a translation from the Latin, of *Conamen recuperandi Notitiam Principiorum Veteris et Veræ Philosophiæ, &c.* by A. S. Catcott, L.L.B.—or an attempt to recover the principles of the ancient or true philosophy, collected from the sacred writings and lately explained by the eminent John Hutchinson, Esq. with a new preface and many additional notes, and illustrated by plates, which clearly elucidate the different phenomena, connected with the annual and diurnal motions of the earth.

The Rev. ROBERT HALL has in the press a new edition of his *Apology for the Freedom of the Press*, with some additions.

Mr. MOFFATT, author of *Christina's Revenge*, or the *Fate of Monaldeschi*, is preparing for publication a poem, entitled *The Village Church Yard*.

Mr. DUNN is preparing for the press a new edition of the Dramatic composition of Gambold, entitled *The Martyrdom of Ignatius*; it will be accompanied by a long prefatory dissertation in the way of comment.

The commissioners appointed to consider the subject of weights and measures, have published the following third report:—We, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of considering the subject of weights and measures, have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports: and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252.72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum.

We beg leave therefore finally to recommend the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these:

1. That the Parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches

inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.

2. That the Parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two-pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252.72 parliamentary grains.

3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original quality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh ten pounds avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277.3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the exchequer, and for such other offices in your Majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your Majesty's subjects.

4. Whether any further legislative enactments are required, for enforcing an uniformity of practice throughout the British empire, we do not feel ourselves competent to determine; but it appears to us, that nothing would be more conducive to the attainment of this end, than to increase, as far as possible, the facility of a ready recurrence to the legal standards, which we apprehend to be in a great measure attainable by the means that we have recommended. It would also, in all probability, be of advantage to give a greater degree of publicity to the appendix of our last report, containing a comparison of the customary measures employed throughout the country.

(Signed)

George Clerk, Davies Gilbert, Wm. H. Wollaston, Thomas Young, Henry Kater.
London, March 31, 1821.

POLAND.

The following is taken from a report presented to the Emperor, in September, 1820, by the Council of State, relating to certain points of the public administration.

"The bishops have acquired a more plenary authority over the clergy in point of discipline; in particular, that of suspending, *ex-officio*, all subordinate priests that may have incurred that penalty. The Pope has consented to the suppression of several abbeys, and their funds will be employed for the advantage of the chapters and seminaries, and for the relief of such parochial clergy as are but indifferently provided

for. The revenue of the convents may amount to 950,000 florins, or 600,000 francs, out of which 471 monks and nuns are to be maintained, and considerable debts to be paid.

"The number of churches in a state of decay, is 121; works are in progress for their reparation.

"The number of young ecclesiastics examined and found capable of holding parishes is 109. The apprehension of wanting ecclesiastics was groundless, as there are 4091 priests, secular and regular, without including 253 seminarians; so that one priest may be rated to 600 inhabitants. In the seminaries there is much want of reform. Until the requisite funds be provided, the most able young men at the universities are in a state of previous instruction, to qualify them as professors of seminaries. Their number is already thirty.

RUSSIA.

The Russian American Company has received intelligence from their colony at Sitka, which states that there are Russian families in the north of Behring's Straits, under 67 deg. north latitude, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm above a century ago.

It appears from a recent census, that the population of the Russian empire, amounts to 53,316,707 individuals, among whom are 38,262,000 who profess the Greek religion. Poland has a population of 2,732,324.

UNITED STATES.

The voyage undertaken by Captain Rich of Boston, in 1818, for the purpose of taking the *sea serpent*, of which so much had been reported in 1817, but which voyage terminated in his catching a tunny, or horse mackerel, served for a time to throw discredit on all the statements which had been published respecting this wonder of the deep. The subject, however, has undergone fresh discussion, and Professor Bigelow of Boston, has collected and published so many documents (in Silliman's Journal,) as seem to put the truth of the existence of this serpent beyond all doubt.

Capt. Perkins saw a monster of this description at Gloucester in 1817. On the 6th of June, 1819, Capt. Wheeler, then in his sloop Concord, sailing from New York to Salem, fourteen miles west of Race Point, about five in the morning, saw a sea snake directly ahead, about 100 yards from the sloop, moving in a SW. direction, which it kept till

till it passed athwart the course of the vessel, and appeared directly over the weatherbow, when he altered his course to S.E. After being seen about five minutes it sunk, and in about 8 minutes after appeared again directly over the weather quarter, about the same distance from the sloop, and in about six minutes more he sunk and did not rise again. Had a distinct view of the creature: it was entirely black; the head, which resembled a snake's, was elevated from four to seven feet above the water, and his back appeared to be composed of bunches or humps, apparently as large or larger than a half barrel. Tail not seen, but from head to last hump apparently about 50 feet in length. —Capt. Wheeler's statement is on oath. At 7 o'clock the same morning, G. Bennett, the mate of the foregoing sloop, had his attention called to something alongside by the man at the helm: it was the same serpent, or one similar to that seen by those on deck two hours before. It was not more than 14 rods from the vessel: its head was about seven feet out of the water: it was black, and the skin seemingly smooth, without scales; the head as long as a horse's, but "a proper snake's head" —there was a degree of flatness, with a slight hollow on the top of his head—the eyes prominent, and standing out considerably from the surface like those of a toad, and nearer to the mouth than to the back of the head. The back composed of bunches about the size of a

flour barrel, and three feet apart—they appeared to be fixed, but this might be occasioned by the motion of the animal, and looked like a string of casks tied together. The tail not visible, but it showed a horizontal or sweeping motion, producing a wake as large as the vessel made. The part visible appeared to be about 50 feet in length. While the mate was ascending the rigging to get a better view, the animal sunk and did not rise again. This account is also upon oath. On the 13th of Aug. 1819, a sea serpent was seen near the Long Beach of Nahant, by James Prince, marshal of the district, and more than 200 persons. It had been seen the evening before at Nahant beach by many people from Lynn. It had the general appearance already described—the bunches on his back were 13 to 15—from 50 to 60 feet in length. Mr. Prince had more than a dozen distinct views of him with a good telescope from the Long Beach, and at some of them the animal was not more than 100 yards distant. It was seen at intervals from a quarter past eight till half-past 11 in the morning—the water quite smooth. Mr. Samuel Cabot gives a similar description of the serpent seen the 13th of Aug. 1819; and Mr. Cheever Felch, chaplain of the United States' ship Independence, of 74 guns, also describes the sea serpent as seen by him within 20 yards on the 19th of August, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE dealers and speculators in oil are at this time propagating a variety of falsehoods relative to oil gas establishments. We can assure our readers that no such exist. Oil gas may be preferred where room is wanted, as in single buildings, but never in large establishments, where economy is an object. The public buildings advertised as lighted with oil gas are not even lighted with any gas. The paragraphs in question are a barefaced imposition.

Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, has determined that essentially the gases from oil and from coal are composed of the same ingredients, though in different proportions, viz. simple hydrogen, light carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide gases, with the addition of variable proportions of an elastic fluid, which agrees with olefiant gas in being condensable by chlorine, but consumes more oxygen and gives more carbonic acid, by combustion, and has a

higher specific gravity than olefiant gas, and even than atmospheric air. Whether this ingredient be strictly a gas, permanent at all temperatures, or a mixture of olefiant gas with some new gas, constituted of hydrogen and charcoal in different proportions from what are found in the known compounds of those elements, or merely the vapour of a volatile oil, he leaves to be decided by future experiments.

The Poppy, Hemlock, Atropa-Belladonna, or Deadly Night Shade, &c. &c. appear to owe their specific and peculiar properties to a substance of an alkaline nature residing in them, and capable of extraction and union with acids so as to form neutral salts. We have long been acquainted with a numerous class of vegetable acids capable of union with alkalis to form neutral salts, we have now our curiosity excited by the discovery of a new class of bodies, the vegetable alkalis before mentioned: they have when existing by themselves a varied appearance,

pearance, according to the mode of procurement; generally speaking they are white and crystalline.

The analysis of the constituents of **YELLOW INDIAN CORN**, in the common and dry state, is as follows:—

	Com. state.	Dry state.
Water	9.0	
Starch	77.0	84.599
Zelne	3.0	3.296
Albumen	2.5	2.747
Gummy matter	1.45	1.922
Saccharine matter	1.45	1.593
Extractive matter8	.879
Cuticle and ligneous fibre	3.0	3.296
Phos. carbonate sulphur		
of lime and loss	1.5	1.648
	100.	99.980

At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Sir E. HOME communicated some observations on the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, in preventing the scorching operation of the sun's rays. He shewed that by exposing the back of the hand, and other parts of the body, covered with thin white linen, to the direct influence of the sun's rays, they become irritated and inflamed; small specks or freckles first appear, and these, on continued exposure, are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle: the same happens when the bare surface is exposed. When, however, the part of the body thus exposed is covered with a piece of thin crape, though the temperature of such part, when exposed to the bright sunshine, exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, the scorching and blistering influence of the rays is entirely prevented. Thus the deleterious effect of the sun's rays is prevented by an artificial blackening of the skin, and perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro.

Mr. SCORESBY lately made a series of experiments on magnetism, which are fully detailed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which Dr. Brewster describes the following as the principal results:—

1. Iron bars become magnetical by position, excepting when placed in the plane of the magnetic equator; the upper end, as regards the position of the magnetic equator, becoming a south pole, and the lower extremity a north pole.

2. No attraction or repulsion appears between a magnetized needle and iron bars; the latter being free from permanent magnetism, whenever the iron is in the plane of the magnetic equator; consequently by measuring the angle of no-attraction, in a bar placed north and south, we discover the magnetic dip.

3. Before a magnet can attract iron, that is totally free from both permanent magnetism and that of position, it infuses

into the iron a magnetism of contrary polarity to that of the attracting pole.

4. A bar of soft iron, held in any position, except in the plane of the magnetic equator, may be rendered magnetical by a blow with a hammer, or other hard substance; in such cases, the magnetism of position seems to be fixed in it, so as to give it a permanent polarity.

5. An iron-bar, with permanent polarity, when placed any where in the plane of the magnetic equator, may be deprived of its magnetism by a blow.

6. Iron is rendered magnetical if scowered or filed, bent or twisted, when in the position of the magnetic axis, or near this position; the upper end becoming a south pole, and the lower end a north pole; but the magnetism is destroyed by the same means, if the bar be held in the plane of the magnetic equator.

7. Iron heated to redness, and quenched in water, in a vertical position, becomes magnetic; the upper end gaining south polarity, and the lower end north.

8. Hot iron receives more magnetism of position than the same when cold.

9. A bar-magnet, if hammered when in a vertical position, or in the position of the magnetic axis, has its power increased, if the south pole be upward, and loses some of its magnetism if the north end be upward.

10. A bar of soft steel, without magnetic virtue, has its magnetism of position fixed in it, by hammering it when in a vertical position; and loses its magnetism by being struck when in the plane of the magnetic equator.

11. An electrical discharge, made to pass through a bar of iron, devoid of magnetism, when nearly in the position of the magnetic axis, renders the bar magnetic; the upper end becoming a south pole, and the lower end a north pole; but the discharge does not produce any polarity, if the iron be placed in the plane of the magnetic equator. The effects appear to be the same, whether the discharge be made on the lower or upper end of the bar, or whether it is passed longitudinally or transversely through the iron.

12. A bar of iron possessing some magnetism, has its polarity diminished, destroyed, or inverted, if an electric discharge be passed through it, when it is nearly in the position of the magnetic axis, provided the south pole of the bar be downward; while its magnetism is weakened or destroyed, if it receive the shock when in the plane of the magnetic equator.

13. Iron is rendered magnetical, if a stream of the electric fluid be passed through it, when it is in a position nearly corresponding with that of the magnetic axis; but no effect is produced, when the iron is in the plane of the magnetic equator.

We

We give place to the above as exhibiting a summary of facts, but the whole is lamentably distinguished by the grossness of the superstition of the experiments, whose vulgar introduction of attraction, repulsion, occult virtue, &c. as opera-

tive causes, leads him into every kind of false analogy and erroneous reasoning, by which he loses sight of the true causes of the phenomena in mechanical affections, of which the iron or magnet are but patients, and in no degree agents!

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. X. *For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.*—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. XI. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the Bounties on the Exportation of certain Silk Manufactures, and the Duties on the Importation of Buck Wheat.*—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. XII. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Twenty-third Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain.*—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. XIII. *To continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act of the fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, to continue certain Laws of Excise with regard to Crown Glass, and Flint and Phial Glass, and to alter certain Laws with regard to Flint Glass.*—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. XIV. *To revive and continue, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act of the Seventh Year of King George the Second, for the free Importation of Cochineal and Indigo.*—March 24th, 1821.

CAP. XV. *To authorize the Transfer of Stocks, and Payment of Dividends, of Lunatics residing out of England.*—March 24th, 1821.

I. In Cases where Stocks shall be standing in the Name of any person declared Lunatic, residing out of England, the Chancellor may direct the Transfer.

CAP. XVI. *For further facilitating the Despatch of Business in the Court of King's Bench.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Empowering the Judges of the King's Bench to meet at Serjeants' Inn Hall.

II. Enlarged Rules to shew Cause pronounced at such Sitzings, to be deemed such.

CAP. XVII. *To explain and amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland,* MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second, for better regulating the Payment of Fees of Attornies and Solicitors, and other Purposes therein mentioned.—April 6th, 1821.

I. Attornies, &c. may write Bills of Fees, &c. with such Abbreviations as are now used in the English Language.

CAP. XVIII. *To repeal an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland in the Twenty-eight Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, against Witchcraft and Sorcery.*—April 6th, 1821.

CAP. XIX. *To permit the Removal of certain Goods from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, by Cocket, Certificate, Let Pass, or Transire.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Goods the Produce of Great Britain or Ireland, not subject to Duty, may be exported under like Regulations as in the Case of Corn.

CAP. XX. *To continue until the Fifth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, several Acts of His late Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the Purposes therein mentioned.*—April 6th, 1821.

CAP. XXI. *To indemnify Persons who shall give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on the Bill to exclude the Borough of Gram-pound, in the County of Cornwall, from sending Burgesses to serve in Parliament; and to enable the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, to send Two Burgesses to serve in Parliament in lieu thereof.*—April 6th, 1821.

I. Persons implicated in Bribery, not having been Candidates, examined as Witnesses, and making a faithful Disclosure, shall be indemnified.

II. Not to extend to Persons giving false Evidence, or suppressing any Matter in question.

CAP. XXII. *For altering and amending the Laws of Excise for securing the Payment of the Duties on Beer and Ale brewed in Great Britain.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. Brewers to enter in a Book delivered by the Officer, the Quantity of Malt intended to be used in the next Brewing, &c.

II. Mashed Malt not to be removed till gauged and taken an Account of by the Officer.

III. Samples of Wort may be taken after it is drawn from the Mash Tun, and Worts not to be fermented till such Samples are taken, on Penalty of 200l.

CAP. XXIII. *To amend the Law respecting the inclosing of Open Fields, Pastures, Moors, Commons, and Waste Lands in England.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. Landlords, or Persons acting under their Orders, may enter upon Land allotted, and seize and distrain for Rent, notwithstanding the Commissioners' Award shall not be executed.

IV. Where Leases granted under 41 G. 3. c. 109. become void before the Expiration of their Term, Incumbants may grant new Leases.

CAP. XXIV. *To extend certain Provisions of an Act of King William the Third, intituled an Act for regulating of Trials in Cases of Treason and Misprision of Treason, to that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. The recited Enactments and Provisions to extend to Ireland.

II. When the Overt act charged shall be Assassination, &c. or any Attempt against the King's Life or Person, the Offender may be tried as in Cases of Murder.

CAP. XXV. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—April 19th, 1821.

I. Allowances for the Diet of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1s. 2d. per Day, till April 24, and 1s. per Day after that Period.

II. Allowance of One Halfpenny per Diem, in lieu of Diet and Small Beer.

III. For Horses quartered 1s. per Day till April 24, and after that Time 10d. to be paid for Hay and Straw.

V. Persons paying Money to Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers on the March in lieu of furnishing Diet and Small Beer, liable to be fined.

VI. When halted on a March, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers entitled to Diet and Small Beer as after arriving at their Destination; and if such halting be only for a Day after Arrival, and that be a Market Day, their Diet and Small Beer not to be discontinued.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*: Authors or Publishers desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE chief theological production of this month is, the conclusion of "*Practical Sermons, by Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. author of the Cyclopædia, &c.*" It is some time since the two former volumes of this work appeared before the public, by whom they were received in the most flattering manner. The truly devout feeling of piety which forms the distinguishing feature of these sermons, must excite in every mind a deep interest and attention, which peculiarly adapts them to family use. Good sermons of this description are extremely wanted, and we are well assured that very few, if any, could be found, better adapted than these for the purposes of private devotion. We sincerely hope, notwithstanding his intimation to the contrary, that the learned author will not close his literary labours here, but select for future publication a few more of his very valuable compositions.

The Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, by the Society of Ancient Scots, is a little work which might subdue even the national antipathies of Dr. Johnson. It consists of short notices of the biography and works of the most distinguished men of letters of

that nation, written in a very pleasing style; and its moderate price and convenient size bid fair to render it a familiar pocket companion. Amongst the articles of most interest in this part of the work, which is devoted to the poets, are the lives of James the First (of Scotland), Ramsay, Beattie, and Burns. To the general English reader, such names as Barbour and Wyntoun are comparatively unknown, but he cannot fail to be pleased with the manner in which they are here introduced to his favourable notice.

Mr. SARRATT, well known as the author of several publications on the game of chess, has published *A New Treatise* on that subject, on a plan of progressive improvement, hitherto unattempted. This is the last labour of that eminent professor, who died as the work was preparing for the press. The object of the author is to facilitate the study of this celebrated game, by adapting his instructions to the comprehension of inexperienced players, to whose attention we recommend them as essentially necessary to prevent those irregular and negligent habits into which beginners are too apt to fall.

Mr. A. T. Thompson has published the third edition of his *Conspectus of the Pharmacopæias*, being a practical compendium of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. As a condensed view of the information scattered through many and large works, this little volume must be found highly useful to students and young practitioners, and, as such, it has been duly appreciated by the profession.

We have read *The Ere of St. Hyppolito*, a Play, in five acts, and should be glad if we could say it had rewarded our attention. Where we cannot bestow praise, it would better suit our inclinations to be silent; but if the author will take our fair and impartial opinion, (and we give it solely with a view to his own benefit) he will save much time and labour, and escape the vexation and disappointment arising from their misapplication, by turning his exertions into some other channel.

A valuable work, printed many years ago, but, from peculiar circumstances, only recently published, will be found in the *Elements of the Art of Packing, as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law*; by JEREMY BENTHAM, esq. The reputation of its author will secure for this volume an attentive and respectful perusal, and it will be found to contain a triumphant exposure of the abuses of the present system. The purity and impartiality of the jury is the very soul and essence of justice; if these be contaminated, there is nothing but mockery in the trial. For the mode in which a special jury is nominated, we beg to refer our readers to the note at page 85 of this work. He will learn that, on such occasions, there is always a struggle on both sides, to introduce or exclude individuals, as they are supposed to adhere or not, to a particular line of politics. In this contest, the prosecutor possesses a great advantage in the nomination of the jurors, which is made by the officers of the court, to whom all the names are familiar. Forty-eight individuals are thus selected, whose sentiments are then minutely enquired into by both parties, and twelve names are afterwards struck out on each side, the exclusion being guided by the information obtained. How unworthy such a system is of a nation which boasts of its perfect laws, need not be pointed out. We see no advantage attending it, at all commensurate to its evils;—the best remedy would be eradication. The purport of this publication acquires additional interest from the proceedings of a body of men who, under the title of the Constitutional Association, are endeavouring to crush individuals with their united weight. They have usurped the office of Prosecutor-General; and, in furtherance of their views, are sagacious enough to avail themselves of all

the “appliances and means to boot,” which special juries can supply. We hope that the general sense of the country, already loudly and indignantly expressed against the character and conduct of this club, will be sufficient to repress its further proceedings; and, if necessary, that a counter-spirit of liberty and patriotism will be raised against it, at least equal to the extinction of such an obnoxious and illegal nuisance.

The Family Cyclopædia, by JAMES JENNINGS, contains a large mass of information, on subjects connected with the domestic economy of life. In matters of science and art, the author has made his selections from sources of the best authority. The original materials supplied by himself are creditable to his observation, good sense, and benevolence. Almost every topic of general interest will be found in this comprehensive and judicious compilation, treated in a clear and familiar manner. As a book of daily reference in the common concerns of life, it will be found to afford important assistance, and its great practical utility will, we have no doubt, ensure it a ready introduction, and a favourable reception, in every intelligent family. In addition to the great heads of domestic economy, agriculture, and chemistry, this work points out the best modes of curing diseases, and obviating the effects of sudden accidents; and presents also an outline of the mind and passions, with a view to the improvement of morals and education.

The lovers of literature and of nature cannot fail to be pleased with the volume of *Time's Telescope* for the year 1821. Its merits, for several preceding years, have been known to the public, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to say, that the design of the work is to engraft upon the Almanack such information, whether historical, literary, or scientific, as suggests itself to the mind in connection with the revolving seasons of the year. Ornithology, botany, and other branches of natural history form a prominent and very interesting feature in this publication. The more serious details are enlivened by the admixture of occasional anecdotes; and very copious extracts from our best poets, adapted to the subjects under discussion, give to the whole a pleasing air of variety and interest. To young persons, either in town or country, this volume will be very acceptable, as it will furnish them, in one case, with much novel and amusing instruction; and in the other, will prove an agreeable guide to many of those pursuits which are the peculiar charm of a country residence. We know not any publication of a similar nature, in which there is a better union of pleasure with amusement.

The Vicar of Iwer, is a little tale of familiar

miliar life, apparently written in support of religious principles of an Evangelical tendency. There is nothing striking or novel in the structure of the story.

Dr. JOHN REID has published a second edition, with considerable additions, of his *Essays on Hypochondriasis, and other Nervous Affections*. On a subject like this, many people feel inclined to dwell with an intense personal interest; and they will certainly not be repelled by the style in which Dr. Reid has treated it. We have seldom read a more entertaining performance. Many anecdotes, and some of a ludicrous nature, are detailed. In one instance, the Doctor was asked for bark, or some corroborative medicine, to enable his patient to go through an impending suit in Chancery. He was not then ill, but he expected to be so; and, we think, very rationally. The style of these essays is lively and spirited, exhibiting great ease of composition, and happiness of illustration.

We recommend to the public attention, a little work of a very unassuming character, but well worth perusal, under the title of *Charles the First Pourtrayed*. It is now republished from the edition of 1747, and consists of a relation of authentic facts, respecting that monarch's conduct, in the form of a Letter to a Clergyman, by G. COADE, jun. of Exeter. We esteem its re-appearance to be peculiarly seasonable at this period, when the exploded doctrines of hereditary right and non-resistance are enforced by such a combination of monarchs as the world never before saw. Despots have always been sufficiently inclined to make common cause, but it was reserved for our own times to witness an association of Kings, guaranteeing to each other the mutual possession of their absolute power. What might have been the consequence, had Charles the First been backed by such a league? But we are happy in the confidence, that in all such contests, the victory will ultimately incline to the scale of freedom.

To those who take much interest in the enjoyments of the table, Mr. Accum's *Treatise on Culinary Chemistry, and the scientific principles of Cookery*, will form an attractive object of study. After sundry philosophical disquisitions on the food of man, and an exposition of the importance of the art of cookery, he proceeds to analyze the general operations of the kitchen, and concludes with recommending and explaining the best and most wholesome of its preparations. To some such work as this, Mr. Accum was in duty to the public bound; having in his previous Treatise on the "Adulteration of Food, and Culinary Poisons," inspired a horror of ordinary ailments into our minds, which it is unquestionably the purpose of the present volume

to allay. Our satisfaction is great on finding, on this occasion, not Death, but "Health in the Pot." We are once more reconciled to the flesh-pots of Egypt. For what we shall venture to receive, we shall be thankful to Mr. Accum. To say the truth, there are many plain and useful directions laid down here, for which house-keepers are indebted to him; being free from the objections generally advanced against the recipes of professed cooks—variety of materials and prodigality of expense. This work is published by Mr. Ackerman, into whose hands it came in consequence of some unfortunate circumstances, well known to the public.

We cannot say much in commendation of *Christina's Revenge; or, the Fate of Monaldeschi, with other Poems*, by J. M. MOFFATT. The principal piece, with the notes attached, will be perused with interest, on account of the shocking and mysterious incident to which they relate. But the style is prosaic and tame, and the catastrophe is disgusting, from the spiritless way in which the hero of the tale submits, we believe, with historical truth, to be butchered. Such a version of an execution into rhyme is not at all to our taste—it reminds us of a slaughter-house.

"Yes, stranger, I beheld the scene,
Which ne'er will from my memory part:
I saw the victim's dying mien,
Mark'd the last frame,—convulsing start.
And when his throat the weapon tore,
When freely gush'd the living blood,
I watched the fast congealing gore,
While yet it ran a crimson flood."

These are the first lines of the poem. The versification is upon the model of Lord Byron's, but strongly partakes of the flatness of the subject. If Monaldeschi died in the manner here represented, he has found a poet worthy of him. The small pieces have little interest, and may be passed over in silence, except a translation of the first and second books of the *Æneis*, which a proper veneration for the name of Dryden should have induced the author to suppress.

The facetious Dr. Syntax has completed his third and final tour, and, after various misadventures in search of a wife, altogether different from those of Cœlebs, has passed from matrimony into nonentity. The decease of the worthy Doctor is much to be deplored. He was one of those who might exclaim with the frolicsome boy—"What a funny thing it is to be alive!" For with the Doctor, life and fun were synonymous. His adventures, however, as here recorded, and illustrated with appropriate plates, are left to console us. His epitaph ought to be an epigram, and his requiem a chorus of hearty laughter—in which the reader, who takes in hand this original and grotesque piece of drollery, will have no objection to join.

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EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY.

Continued from page 466.

SHARP'S fine picture of an *Author reading his Play to the Performers in the Green-room of Drury Lane Theatre*, continues to attract daily crowds from the great room where it ought to have been situated, to the new room, of which it is the greatest ornament. We are glad to hear that it is to be engraved.

The miniatures and enamels, this year, are of unusual merit. Bone and Muss are eminent among the latter, and Robertson, Haughton, and Haines, among the former. Haughton's large miniatures of Messrs. Archer, Cole, and Stanley, are in a broad and effective manner, and of a higher style of art than the common nigglers of the day.

Of the architecture we cannot say much; some of the drawings from antique buildings are excellent, but of invention, this department is very low. Mr. Soane's poetical idea of a royal palace is an exquisite conception, and almost the only grand design in the exhibition.

The sculptures are better: Rossi's group of Celadon and Amelia, in marble, is a fine production, and does honour to his skill and taste, as does his model of a statue of the late President West, for the execution of which he is raising a subscription. Chantrey's busts are, as usual, excellent, particularly his Sir Walter Scott and Wordsworth; excepting only the oakum wig, with which the Bard of the Lakes has his bald brows enveloped, instead of the wreath of laurel, which he has earned so indisputably.

The general character of this year's exhibition is, an improvement in the departments of portrait, landscape, colouring, and, among a few of the younger ones, of drawing; but not a step in advance in historical painting, for the encouragement of which it was ostensibly established. This high and necessary branch of art is left by the Academy to itself, and our best historical painters and other artists, are those who are out of the Academy. The new institution now in progress will embody this mass of talent, and an historical academy will soon be found in the country, for its honour and its interest.

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These clatterings have, however, assumed a resemblance somewhat formidable, and as their charges are specific, we will condescend to answer them. They are, we believe, nearly as follow:—

1st. *That it is a design from the author of the unfinished monument of the Princess Charlotte; therefore the author of the unfinished Wellington Ladies' trophy must undertake nothing else, till that be finished; the designer of the unfinished statue of the late Lady Ellenborough must finish that before he begins any thing else; and the designer of the unfinished new street must not presume to begin any thing else till that be finished; nor must the President of the Royal Academy take another*

other sinner till the heap of unfinished pictures that grace his anti-room, as so many trophies to his talents, be all finished!! admirable reasoners!!! Let them know, however, that the monument, or cenotaph we believe it is called, will be finished and open to the public sooner than they wish, and sooner than any other work of equal magnitude ever was in this country.

Next, Mr. Wyatt is an architect, and they hope that no English sculptor will be found base enough to execute his design. Mr. Wyatt is not an architect, although he is the son of one of the ablest England ever produced, and brother to another of splendid talents. He was educated a painter, and designed the beautiful monumental group at Liverpool to the memory of the heroic Nelson, which Mr. Westmacott executed in bronze from Mr. Wyatt's model, and under his direction, superintended by his late able father. Mr. Wyatt does not require or seek, in this instance, the assistance of any sculptor; for his own experience in modelling, carving in marble, and the more difficult material ivory; founding in brass and bronze, render him more than adequate to the accomplishment of his design. So, therefore, these block-heads would restrict a painter from modelling or carving, would have stopped the painter Michael Angelo from sculpture, would have hindered the painters Proctor,* West and Behnes, from their successful attempts in sculpture!! Excellent critics and rulers in art!!!

Next, he is inexperienced in bronze casting. This we have answered before, and cite as proofs the casts he has already made, and their beauty owing to his practice, which is the result of his studies and acquirements in Paris.

Then, the horses are stolen from the horses at Venice: "look on this picture and on this;" look, we say, at least to those who can understand the difference, to Mr. Wyatt's horses and the Venetian! True, a horse is a horse, in the eye of a tailor, but any accomplished equestrian or able critic in animal nature, can see the force of this comparison. To this test also we leave the charge of the car, being from that of the Place de Caroussel at Paris. The objectors to the costume of the principal statue of the late King, must strip that of Charles

Fox in Bloomsbury-square, of the late Earl of Chatham in Guildhall, and most of our best public statues of their greatest sculptural beauties, and reduce them to the army clothier's model of the Duke of Cumberland in Cavendish-square.

Next Mr. Wyatt has had the presumption to engage a numerous and highly respectable open committee, to conduct the concern of the subscription while he is at work in his atelier under their guidance. Shocking crime! it is really indefensible.

Next, he has had the temerity to engage in his service an able and accomplished nobleman, whose high public character, known taste in art, and friendship for his quondam schoolfellow and brother Etonian, has led him to speak the truth openly and boldly of the work, the artist, and his detractors. Alike indefensible with the last, and with which we leave it.

Next and lastly, so large a subscription, and for a national purpose, ought to be thrown open to public competition. This is more specious, and apparently more just, than the others, but equally futile and untenable as the rest. Public competition for public works if conducted fairly, and justly decided, is generally the best mode of action; but the decisions of the unexecuted public monuments of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and the Post-office, have made us sick of the cant of public competition. Besides, however fair a competition may be for a monument of which the money is raised and to be decided by the providers or trustees of that money, it is inapplicable and unjust in this case. Here the proposal for erecting a public monument emanates from the artist, who with his proposal, offers his design and a list of a committee, trustees, &c. to guarantee his fairness, and to manage the conduct of the money. The object is specific. The Royal Duke at the head, is solicited, and complies, to patronize—What? a monument to his revered father, generally? No! but Mr. M. Wyatt's monument, and that he patronizes, that he subscribes to, that the subscribers patronize, and to that they pay their money; and we confess we would rather subscribe our mite, as in this instance, to a specific design, the merits of which we can appreciate, than to a nonentity yet to be designed. With as much justice might a rival bookseller have demanded of Boydell to give up his Shakspeare to a competition among the trade; or

* And in a Proctor's fate a Phidias mourn.—T. SHEE.

Mr. Westmacott to submit his bronze Monte Cavallo figure, which he is copying for *the ladies of England*, to a competition for estimates among the brass founders of the city; or Mr. Rossi to give up his proposed statue to Mr. West, to a competition among the boys at the Academy, after the subscription is raised for *his* figure: the only fair competition would be this, to open a subscrip-

tion for a monument yet to be designed, and to be decided by a committee of taste, to be formed according to act of parliament, and let us see how much the public would subscribe, to such "an airy fabric of a vision," and how many artists of real reputation and talent would enter the lists under such a legal arrangement, of act of parliament arbiters of taste.
J. E.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Part the Second of the Oratorio of Judah; the Music selected from a Variety of the best and most Classical Composers, by Mr. Gardiner, of Leicester. Price 1l. 1s.—To non-subscribers 1l. 6s.

THE part, or division of this elegant and elaborate publication now presented to the public, occupies 140 pages; and without any unmerited encomium of Mr. Gardiner's taste, we may say that they comprise some of the most excellent compositions of the first and ablest masters. The chorus of "Praise him in Judah" (from Mozart) has for its subject a bold and finely-conceived passage, which the composer has worked with all his usual skill, and from which he has produced an uncommonly energetic and striking effect. The recitative, "Now Samuel anointed Saul as king over Israel," is well modulated and accompanied, and leads to a beautifully-constructed pastoral chorus, in which Haydn has not been sparing of his science and address. "Now the Philistines gathered themselves together," is an appropriately-expressive recitative; and the chorus to which it is introductory, is bold and brilliant, though not of that laboured and artful texture which Haydn was always capable of bestowing, when he deemed it necessary. In the recitative "And Saul was very wroth," the sense of the words has been successfully consulted, and the accompaniments are spirited and judicious. The chorus "O mighty King," if not of a very imposing effect, is ingeniously modelled in respect of its *parts*, and forms a pleasing composition. The next article that challenges our notice, is the melody of "But the Lord will deliver all them that fear him," the whole of which is smooth, easy and natural; and presents to our judgment no other objection than that of its *compass*, which extends to two octaves. In

the air "The beauty of Israel," we find some pleasing and graceful passages; but the accompaniments, we think, would be more appropriate to the sentiment, were they less busy. The chorus of "Hallelujah to the God of Israel," is powerfully set, and every way worthy the pen of Haydn; and that of "O Lord, call to remembrance," is elegant in its subject, and conducted with neatness and skill. "O Absalom my son," is an air of considerable pathos, and will be heard with pleasure by the lovers of soft and affecting melody. If "God is my song," by Beethoven, is not an air of particular attraction, the succeeding chorus of "Hosanna to the God of Israel," is infinitely honourable to the science and contrivance of Mozart. The air "Lord thou hast been my refuge," is in a chaste, flowing style, and expresses the sense of the words with taste and fidelity. In the duett "He broke the Idols of Bethshema," much of the strong expression of Haydn is exhibited, especially in the accompaniment, and the general effect is true and forcible. The chorus "Sons of Sion, come before him," from Nauman, is a light, pleasant composition; the air "It is the Lord that giveth wisdom," possesses some agreeable and well-connected passages; and of the chorus "Behold the Heav'n, and Heav'n of Heav'ns," it will be sufficient to say, that its fabric and effect are worthy of its illustrious composer, our own admired Dr. Boyce.

Regarding this *second* part, or act, of Mr. Gardiner's JUDAH, we feel ourselves justified in saying, that in science, taste, imagination, contrivance, and all the great requisites of oratorical composition, it forms a worthy companion of the *first*, and well supports the credit the ingenious composer and compiler had already obtained.

The Admired Air of "Fra Tanti Angoscia Palpitii." Composed by Carafa. Arranged as a Duett for the Harp and Piano Forte, by J. Michael Weippert.

4s. This composition, comprising four movements, is happily diversified, and highly interesting. The two parts are interwoven, and relieved by each other, in a manner that manifests much skill and contrivance. The most striking passages of the above celebrated air are so judiciously divided between, and echoed by, the two instruments for which it is here arranged, as to display to great advantage, Mr. Weippert's abilities for this kind of task. For ourselves, we are free to confess that we do not so much admire the mixture Mr. W. has chosen, as we do the style in which he has acquitted himself as an instrumental harmonist. The harp, as a STRINGED instrument, is best accompanied by one that is inflatable. When both instruments are stringed, or of the wind species, the parts are too much lost in each other; and the absence of a distinction of tone reduces the effect to that of one instrument harmonically employed, as the piano-forte or organ.

L'Aurore; a Waltz, Composed by L. C. Nielson. 1s. 6d.

Though we do not discover in this publication any remarkable trait of liveliness, or originality of imagination, the ideas are in general so connected and pleasing, and the effect of the whole is so good, as to impress us with a favourable opinion of Mr. Nielson's talents, as a composer of instrumental trifles. The introductory movement, an *andante* of two crotchets in a bar, is conceived with ease and freedom, and the waltz is one of those mediocre, but agreeable pieces, which every day produces, and which are every day welcomed by the lovers of light piano-forte exercises.

"To weep and pray for him I love," (the words from "Tales of my Landlord.") Composed by F. J. Klose. 1s. 6d.

This little production is a ballad of two verses. The passages are agreeably turned, and the expression is by no means unappropriate. The modulation of the lines, "To weep and pray for him I love," and "May wound the heart of him I love" is ingenious and well-judged; and the general sentiment of the words has been successfully consulted. The accompaniment is of the simplest description, but not uneffective; and the bass, though far from being distinguished by its science,

or artificiality, is not ignorantly chosen. Speaking, therefore, in general terms, we should say that Mr. Klose's ballad is a production better calculated to promote, than to diminish, the credit his former compositions have obtained for him.

The New Year's Gift, a Rondo for Juvenile Performers on the Piano Forte, Composed and Inscribed to Miss Seton, by E. Frost. 1s.

The subject of this rondo is novel and attractive, and the digressive matter is analogous, and spiritedly imagined. The first twenty-four bars may, as the author himself has justly observed, be used as a country dance. The composition is evidently meant to be no more than a musical *jeu d'esprit*; and viewed in that light, has considerable claims to our commendation.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN, May 28. *Damon and Pythias*, a tragedy from the pen of Mr. Banham (a gentleman of Dublin) was successfully produced at this theatre. The classical and well-known story or rather incident, on which the piece was founded, would have been inadequate to the furnishing sufficient matter for five acts, without the addition of other characters to those of the two friends and the tyrant. The author therefore, at the suggestion, as we have been told, of Mr. Shiel, whose general alterations and improvements of the manuscript have been avowed, has given to *Damon*, a wife, a child, and a generous servant; and to *Pythias*, a bride, and a father. With these interesting and expanding adjuncts, the feelings natural to the principal event were prolonged and sustained, and the pleasing pain, for the excitement and enjoyment of which we listen to the heroics of the tragic muse, was kept alive from the rising to the dropping of the curtain. The production was well received, and is certainly honourable to the powers of Mr. Banham in this species of writing: and while the high and splendid excellences of our old masters are kept out of view, it will preserve a respectable standing in the critic's estimation. This tragedy (chiefly supported by Macready,) and the broad farce of *the Grand Tour*, (represented by Jones, Emery, Blanchard, Liston, Mrs. Davenport, and other distinguished comic performers,) have been auspicious to the treasury of this theatre, and brought its managers to the verge of the close of, on the whole, a favourable season.

DRURY

[July 1,

DRURY LANE. At the house of the *King's Servants*, a new serious opera has made its appearance under the title of *Dirce*, or *the Fatal Urn*. The music given to this new translation from *Metastasio*, though principally from Mozart, was partly supplied from other classical and established composers, and partly by Mr. Braham and Mr. Horn, who, we understand, were the arrangers of the whole. That this piece possessed much merit, with the alloy of considerable defects, we must be allowed to assert. In some instances, the music, though exquisite in itself, was not sufficiently subservient to, and illustrative of, the sentiments of the author; while in others, though the poet's meaning had obviously been consulted, and was not weakly conveyed, the melody was deficient in beauty and originality of feature. Without sweetness, music is nothing; its charm is wanting; and, in spite of the vocal skill with which it was given, the songs fell flat. This remark, however, applies but to an inconsiderable portion of the whole of this operatic

drama; which was so well received as to awaken our hope, that by becoming a stock piece, *Dirce* might have constituted a second serious English opera, and contributed to evince the power of our own composers, under proper encouragement, to compete with the Italians in that province of composition, and to demonstrate a taste in our countrymen capable of appreciating and enjoying the melodious and expressive intonations of dramatic recitative.

Mr. Elliston, who in his vocation, as manager, is indefatigable, has closed a prosperous season, eked out, however, by the super-addition of a *masquerade festival*, preceded by a variety of stage performances, both scenic and vocal.

On the 18th and 25th of June, this treat was presented to the public, introduced by an ode written by Dr. Busby for the occasion, and recited by Mr. Cooper; and the numerous and brilliant crowd by which it was attended was profitable to the treasury, and encouraging to the future enterprize of the present conductor of this immense establishment.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY.

THE season has been one rather of uncomfortable sensation than of positive sickness, and there has been no recent endemic beyond the ordinary catarrhal derangements, which could scarcely fail of being prevalent under such a persevering prevalence of unfriendly weather. In some districts scarlet fever has indeed occurred with more than common frequency; and the reporter has now under his care a young lady, who is the second of the family to whom this visitation has been made twice. In some individuals there appears to be a constitutional pre-disposition to eruptive derangements, while others remarkably resist the influence of those poisons, to be affected by which almost all are destined who live in civilized society; the first tendency, is, however, the most frequent, and the instances we hear of small pox, subsequent to vaccination, are for the most part rather referrible to this source, than to any actual deficiency in the security of the preventive, or to mismanagement in the mode of communicating it. In these examples, however, of second editions of disease, the last is for the most part without danger; and in the instances of scarlet fever just ad-

verted to, the fortunate event of the malady was predicted with some confidence in spite of its apparent severity at the commencement; just such is the state of things in that small pox which occasionally makes its appearance after both inoculation and vaccination; so mild is it under these circumstances, that vaccination might be considered one of the kindest grants ever conferred by Providence on man, did it never effect any thing more than this modifying operation; for even in that case we should possess in the vaccine process all the advantages without any of the evils that are confessedly appended to variolous inoculation; and the reporter must indulge the hope that neither the apprehensions of the timid, nor the wrong-headedness of the obstinate, will operate to any very considerable extent, in encouraging the re-introduction of the latter practice. The sword for ages suspended over us has been blunted to the extent of almost entire harmlessness, and it were folly amounting to insanity, to polish it ourselves into its pristine power.

D. UWINS. M.D.

Bedford Row, June 20, 1821.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SO far as personal examination has extended the wheats are backward, and fortunately so, from the extremely ungenial state of the weather, the N. Easterly winds having continued almost invariable, for a longer interval during the present month, than at any former period of the spring. A great portion of the good people of Britain are solacing themselves by their fire-sides on Midsummer-day! On the favourable side of the case, with respect to the prime concern, the wheats, dry weather is generally found beneficial to that crop. The plant is strong and luxuriant, with very little appearance, however, of tillering or offsets, and in places thin; discoloured also, as usual, from atmospheric affection. With a favourable change of the weather, wheat may yet be a productive crop. Should the weather continue in its present state during the flowering or blooming process, the consequence will be, a greater quantity of blighted and smutted wheat than in the last crop. The spring corn is retarded in its growth by the same cause, and looks yellow, and in part sickly, but on the whole, there is a considerable bulk. Beans and peas have thus far a favourable appearance. Clover, lucern, and the seed crops generally, are much cut by the cold, especially in exposed situations. The hay harvest in Middlesex, has been good; on the best lands, particularly heavy. Hops have suffered much from the easterly winds. Potatoes are a considerable breadth, and the plant full as forward as could be expected. Turnip sowing has been early this season, and the Swedes have been some time above ground. Much of the usual periodical nonsense afloat, about catching turnip-flies. From the abundance of hands, the lands generally in good tilth, and the drill system is making its way in all parts. All hope relinquished of a good crop of fruit, except perhaps of latter fruits. The fall of lambs seems to have been least favourable in Dorset. A disease in swine, in some of the western counties, has enhanced the price of store pigs. Cattle and sheep,

fat or lean, abundant, and at very moderate prices, with an appearance of a still farther reduction in price of all the necessaries of life. The distress of the farmers and the labourers still the chief burden of every report, to which may now be added, the general report of the Agricultural committee in Parliament, stating all immediate relief to be beyond the power of the legislature; a fact of which we have long since, and repeatedly warned the country. It would be well indeed, were it as easy to prescribe an effectual remedy for the existing distresses, as it is to point out their real fundamental cause. The present ought to be no time for hypocrisy and superficial dabbling. Too great a majority of the sufferers have had their favourite war, and must be contented to pay its cost. They have put down inconvenient and unholy popular pretensions, and established upon these ruins, a holy alliance. We have an anniversary of Waterloo to celebrate—Boney in quod at St. Helena, like a parrot in a cage; orange lodges, imported with bacon, butter, and pigs from Ireland, and spreading from Manchester throughout the country; a new Constitutional Association, a Coronation next month—what would we have? In the meantime, Mr. Scarlett's *tory* poor bill is extremely unpopular throughout the country, and Mr. Malthus's famous *tory* book, which so nobly answered certain purposes, needs no other confutation than the present state of affairs. The first step to relief must be looked for in the general depreciation of rent.

Average Prices: Beef 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Raw Fat 2s. 11d.—Wheat 35s. to 64s.—Barley 20s. to 27s.—Oats 15s. to 27s.—The quartern loaf in London 9½d.—Hay 70s. to 100s. 0d.—Clover do 80s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. to 34s.—Coals in the Pool 30s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, 1821: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 128.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AIREY, J. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, L.
Archer, J. Ware Park Mill, Hertford, miller. (Bond.
Atkinson, J. Burton in Kendal, manufacturer. (Clapham and Co. L.
Atkinson, T. and Spark, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, linendrapers. (Dawson.
Baghott, Sir P. Kt. Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, banker. (Dax and Co. L.
Baker, G. A. Blackman-street, cheesemonger. (Lat-kow, L.
Bass, J. Holbeach, Lincoln, brewer. (Johnson.
Battier, J. J. Mincing-lane, broker. (Gatty and Co. L.

Bean, B. Hickling, Norfolk, dealer. (Sewell and Co. Norwich, and Tilbury and Co. L.
Billingham, J. Uttoxeter, nail manufacturer. (Flint.
Blain, H. and Co. Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchants. (Sweet and Co. L.
Bliss, N. Water-lane, Fleet-street, bookseller, &c. (Hester and Brooks, L.
Board, W. Bristol, postmaster. (Poole, L. and Cornish, Bristol.
Bolden, C. J. Duke-street, West Smithfield, painter. (Smith. L.
Boromar, J. Golthe, Lincolnshire, grazier. (Taylor, L.
Broomhead, T. late Sheffield, grocer. (Rogers.
Brown, A. J. Portsmouth, grocer. (Callaway, Portsmouth, and Collett, and Co. L.
Bumpus, J. Holborn, bookseller. (Tatham, L. Burrows.

- Burrows, E. Warsop, Nottingham, miller. (Hall and Co. L. and Walkden, Mansfield.)
 Bury, E. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Deane. Carberry, R. and Co. St. James's-street, hatters. (Hopkinson, L.)
 Carver, J. Lancing, Sussex, farmer. (Marshall and Co.)
 Cheatham, T. Stockport, surgeon. (Tyler and Co.)
 Corri, D. Percy-street, Bedford-square, dealer in music. (Peke, L.)
 Croft, J. Hull, draper. (Appleby, L. and Whitehead, Manchester.)
 Cross, R. Bridlington, druggist. (Smith.)
 Davidson, A. G. Racquet-court, Fleet-street, merchant. (Chrisop, L.)
 Dawson, T. Upton, Norfolk, merchant. (Parkinson.)
 Day, T. Blackman-street, stockbroker. (Shuter, L.)
 Deane, J. Accrington, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Hadfield.)
 Downes, W. Cheadle, Cheshire, calico-printer. (Tindal and Co. Manchester, and Chester, L.)
 Eastwood, J. Liverpool, haberdasher. (John, L. and Gregory, Liverpool.)
 Eddington, J. Lower Thames-street, stationer. (Pearce and Sons, L.)
 Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, linendraper. (Clarke, Bristol, and Abbot and Co. L.)
 Etches, J. Bury, Suffolk, haberdasher. (Leech, Bury, and Bromley, L.)
 Fairchild, J. L. late of Thurlby, Lincoln, farmer. (Green and Co. Spalding, and Willis and Co. L.)
 Fletcher, J. P. and B. Eccles, cotton-spinners. (Orred and Co.)
 Ford, G. S. Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. (Taylor, L.)
 Ford, W. Holt, Worcestershire, farmer. (Platt, L. and Wilson, Worcester.)
 Foster, W. Liverpool, grocer. (Gunnery, Liverpool, and Knight, L.)
 Fox, J. Dartmouth, shipowner. (Fox and Co. L.)
 Franklyn, F. Leamington Priors, surgeon. (Platt, L. and Patterson, Leamington.)
 Gibbons, J. and Hibbert, R. Great Prescott-street, bricklayers. (Eyles, L.)
 Girdlestone, M. Norwich, baker. (Pearce, L.)
 Glover, G. Lower East Smithfield, oilman. (Lane, and Co. L.)
 Goff, W. Brighton, linendraper. (Watkins, L.)
 Gordon, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Liverpool, and Lowe and Co. L.)
 Gorely, T. W. of Dover, felt-maker. (Kennett, Dover, and Stocker and Co. L.)
 Hall, H. and J. Sun Wharf, Upper Thames-street, iron-merchants. (Drake, L.)
 Hammond, V. Ludlow, wine-merchant. (Cooper.)
 Hancock, W. Bury, cabinet-maker. (Wayman and Co. L.)
 Hardwick, J. Clare-street, Clare-market, butcher. (Richardson W. and D.)
 Hart, W. B. late of King-street, cheapside, merchant. (Taylor, L.)
 Haynes, S. Liverpool, flour-dealer. (Williams, Liverpool, and Chester, L.)
 Hayward, T. Cheltenham, builder. (Goodwyn.)
 Henley, J. Sols Row, Hampstead-road, rectifier (Druce and Co. L.)
 Holland, S. Bexhill, Sussex, coal-merchant. (King, Lewis, and Smith, L.)
 Hollis, J. P. of St. Mary, Newington, oil and colourman. (Kiss, L.)
 Hopkins, W. Bristol, victualler. (Ford.)
 Horndall, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Gates, L.)
 Hughes, J. Cheltenham, wine-merchant. (Williams and Co. L. Brutton, L. and Goodwin, Cheltenham.)
 Jackson, J. Halifax, shoemaker. (Wigglesworth, L. and Thompson, Halifax.)
 Jacobs, J. Bristol, glass manufacturer. (Walker, Bristol, and Adlington, L.)
 Jenks, F. Bromyard, Hereford, tanner. (Williams and Co. L. and Dangerfield and Co. Bromyard.)
 Jones, J. Mount-street, Lambeth, and Jones, J. H. of the Kent Road, linen drapers and partners. (Gates, L.)
 Jones, F. Redcliff-hill, Bristol, mason. (Evans, L. and Haberfield, Bristol.)
 Irving, J. jun. Carlisle, grocer. (Addison, L. and Lowry, Carlisle.)
 Kay, T. Princes-square, Ratcliff Highway, coal-merchant. (Saxon and Co. L.)
 Kirkman, C. F. Deal, linendraper. (Phillips, L.)
 Lent, W. Birdlington st., ironmonger. (Howey, L. and Smith, Bridlington.)
 Lowes, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton, bill-broker. (Walker and Co. L.)
 Mac Corquodale, H. of Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Co. L. and Lace and Co. Liverpool.)
 Manson, D. Throgmorton-street, merchant. (Weston and Co. L.)
 Mason, J. Manchester, hat-manufacturer. (Clabon, Mark-lane.)
 Mason, E. Worcester, tea-dealer, and Penn, J. Dale End, in Birmingham, soap-boiler. (Platt, L. and Wells and Co. Worcester.)
 Masters, R. Coventry, taylor. (Edmunds, L. and Castor, Coventry.)
 Middleditch, J. Bury, plumber. (Leech, Bury, and Bromley, L.)
 Munck, W. St. Saviour's, Southwark, brandy-merchant. (Webb, L.)
 Nichols, T. Birmingham, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Walbrook, and Hicks, Birmingham.)
 Nicholson, W. Wakefield, coal-factor. (Dunning, Leeds, and Edmunds, L.)
 Nicoll, T. Ware, Herts, sack-maker. (Bond.)
 Park, R. jun. Portsea, coal-merchant. (Briggs, L. and Callaway, Portsmouth.)
 Parker, W. Newark-upon-Trent, wireworker. (Lee.)
 Payne, J. Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street, smith. (Gray, L.)
 Peters, J. and Weston, F. Bristol, maltsters. (Haberfield.)
 Pilling, J. Huddersfield, currier. (Stevenson and Co. Holmfirth, and Battye, L.)
 Pollock, J. Adam's-court, Broad-street, merchants (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr, L.)
 Preston, J. Torquay, Devon, merchant. (Bartlett, Newton Abbot, and Darke, L.)
 Ramsay, T. Mark-lane, wine-merchant. (Reardon and Co. L.)
 Ravis, N. Gracechurch-street, tin plate-worker. (Dawes and Co. L.)
 Reiley, R. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, milliner. (Fisher, L.)
 Renaud, E. Birmingham, whipmaker. (Gem.)
 Rex, G. Great Driffield, grocer. (Chilton, L. and Jennings, Driffield.)
 Robinson, S. Huddersfield, hosier. (Wigglesworth, L. and Cuttle and Co. Wakefield.)
 Rowe, H. Amen-corner, bookseller and printer. (Stephenson and Co. L.)
 Rudkin, T. H. Charlotte-street, Islington, maltster. (Tomes, L.)
 Savile, J. Limehouse, timber-merchant. (Duthie, L.)
 Sawyer, T. Ramsgate, chemist. (Young and Co. L.)
 Shaw, J. late of Stratford, Essex, dealer in flour, and late of Battersea, dealer in oil. (Cuppige and Co. L.)
 Shoobridge, G. Cheapside, taylor. (Castle, L.)
 Simpson, R. Newcastle upon Tyne, perfumer. (Leadbitter, L. and Richmond, Newcastle.)
 Skinnerley, G. Gorleston, Suffolk, grocer. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth, and Swayne, L.)
 Smith, J. Frome, Somerset, clothier. (Hicks and Co. L. and Hinton, Bristol.)
 Stabb, T. Torquay, Devon, merchant. (Bartlett, Newton Abbott, and Drake, L.)
 Storr, J. Batley, York, clothier. (Wilson, L. and Payne, Leeds.)
 Tarleton, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred, Liverpool, and Lowe and Bower, L.)
 Tidy, M. Southgate, dealer in corn and coals. (Fisher and Co. L.)
 Tinson, T. Elbow-lane, London, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Tothill, C. Mecklenburgh Square, merchant. (Taylor, L.)
 Trollop, H. Reading, linendraper. (Gates, L.)
 Turton, J. Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane. (Oriol and Co. Finch-lane.)
 Waddington, J. Reading, bootmaker. (Biggs, and Co.)
 Ward, J. of Beech, in the parish of Stone, Stafford, farmer. (Hicks, L. and Brooks, Newport, Warneford,

Warneford, J. York, grocer. (Wigglesworth, L. and Wood, York.
 Welburn, S. late of Sculcoates, York, grocer. (Gatty and Co. L.
 Weston, M. London Wall, livery-stable keeper. (Robin, L.
 Wharton, R. E. and Brooks, M. Bridge Road, Vauxhall, plumbers. (Brooking, L.
 Wheatley, H. Coventry, silk-dyer. (Long and Co. L. and Troughton and Co. Coventry.
 White, H. Gracechurch-street, merchant. (Corry, L.
 Wight, S. and Co. Leadenhall-street, hat-manufacturers. (Collins, L.

Williams, J. P. Lambeth Road, slater. (Jones, L. Woffender, T. and Elliott, W. New Malton, corn-factors. (Hicks, L. and Walker, Malton.
 Wood, P. Kingston, Surrey, gardener. (Gregory, L.
 Woodhead, M. late of Liversedge, York, merchant. (Gomersall.
 Woolrich, G. and J. Spital-square, silk-manufacturers. (Sweet and Co. L.
 Wroots, R. late of Sleaford, linen-draper. (Wilson.
 Yonden, S. Dover, carpenter. (Kennett and Co. L.
 Young, W. Brading. Isle of Wight, farmer. (Pownall, L. and Snooke, Portsea.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbot, S. New Court, St. Swithins-lane.
 Ainley, R. Doncaster.
 Alder, T. Prestbury, Gloucestershire.
 Ashton, J. Harp-lane, Tower-street.
 Bartholemew, R. Basildon, Berks.
 Barton, H. Paul's Cray, Kent.
 Bateman, J. and Culhard, W. St. John-street, West Smithfield.
 Bell, W. Brampton, Cumberland.
 Bewley, B. Manchester.
 Bignell, W. Great St. Helens.
 Biggs, G. Holborn Bridge.
 Bilborough, S. Gildersome, York.
 Bingley, G. Piccadilly.
 Birch, J. Manchester.
 Blackburn, W. and Rousseau, P. C. S. City Road.
 Bleasdale, T. Chorley, Lancaster.
 Booker, T. Emsworth, Hants.
 Boshier, W. Aldersgate-street.
 Bostock, R. Nuneaton.
 Boydell, J. Bethnal Green.
 Braddock, B. Portwood, Cheshire.
 Brock and Le Mesurier, Warnford Court.
 Brown, J. York.
 Brown, T. Longdon, Staffordshire.
 Burnet, A. Lisle-street.
 Campbell, W. H. Wood-street, Cheapside.
 Chapman, W. Finch-lane.
 Chapman, C. W. Addington-place, Camberwell.
 Christin and Co. College Hill.
 Clarke, B. Birmingham.
 Clay, C. Aston, Warwick.
 Collins, R. Maidstone.
 Constable, R. Wandsworth.
 Copel, Earl Welby, Leicester.
 Cotton, J. Broad-street.
 Courtney, T. Oxford Coffee-house, Strand.
 Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone.
 Darkin, W. and J. Southampton.
 Davies, E. Gloucester.
 Davies, W. Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.
 Devey, J. Wolverhampton.
 Dibdin, J. Camberwell.
 Dixon, E. Lamb's Conduit-street.
 Donaldson, J. and Co. Friday-street.
 Dunn, W. Hoxton.
 Dye, S. Norwich.
 Edwards, W. Manchester.
 Elgar, W. Maidstone.
 Elgie, W. Ruswarp, Yorkshire.
 Fiehegen, J. G. jun. Wood-street, Cheapside.
 Fincham, B. sen. and Fincham. jun. Ripping.
 Fisher, F. Edgeware Road.
 Fletcher, W. Wolverhampton.
 Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Fullarton, J. Manchester.
 Garland, J. Austin Friars.

Gadesby, W. jun. Canterbury.
 Godfrey, J. Colchester.
 Greaves, H. Manchester.
 Grey, J. Bishopsgate-street-without.
 Griffiths, G. Cursitor-street.
 Groning, R. Broad street Buildings.
 Grove and Dukes, Bath.
 Hamblin, W. and J. C. Wotton, Under Edge.
 Hankison, V. Manchester.
 Hardisty, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford Court, Covent Garden.
 Harris, G. Birmingham, and Edmunds, J. Ashton.
 Hatch, W. P. Shipham, Norfolk.
 Henderson, F. Lothbury.
 Hennell, D. Kettering.
 Hilbers, H. G. St. Mary-Axe.
 Hill, J. Rotherhithe.
 Hinton, J. L. Plymouth Dock.
 Homan, W. Barking, Essex.
 Homfray, T. Hyde, Kinfares, Stafford.
 Houlston, J. Thayer-street, Manchester-square.
 Humphries, A. Worcester.
 Hunt, R. King's Lynn.
 Johnston, A. Manchester.
 Keates, W. Bishopsgate-street.
 Keighly, Ferguson and Co. London.
 Kerby, W. Margate.
 Knight, J. and Ashby, T. Gough Square.
 Koster, J. T. Liverpool.
 Krose, A. Union Court, Broad-street.
 Lambden, H. Bristol.
 Lawrence, J. Hatton Garden.
 Lea, J. King-street, Cheapside.
 Leverett, J. E. Dereham.
 Levi, M. A. and D. Bath.
 Little and Co. Carlisle.
 Lovelock, S. Bristol.
 Lyons, L. Lower Shadwell.
 Macmaster, J. Mile End Old Town.
 Macnight, S. jun. Liverpool.
 Maltby, R. Mortimer-street.
 Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street.
 Marshall, T. Bromley, York.
 Maxfield, T. Halstead, Essex.
 Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich.
 Miles, W. Oxford-street.
 Moon, J. Acres Barn, near Manchester.
 Moses, L. Great Prescott-street.
 Newton, M. Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Outran, J. and Welsh, W. Liverpool.
 Palyart, J. London-street, Fenchurch-street.
 Pearce, W. High Holborn.
 Peele, J. Tower-street.
 Porter, W. J. Charing Cross.
 Ranson, J. Union-street, Southwark.
 Ritchie, J. Woolwich.
 Rodbird, J. Salford.
 Royd, G. Newgate-street.

Runcorn, R. Manchester.
 Rust, W. Sheffield.
 Rutland, T. Wotton-under Edge.
 Scott, W. Pall Mall.
 Silver, J. and J. and Boyson, A. Size-lane.
 Sisley, T. late of Thanet, Kent.
 Skaif, H. Whitby.
 Skrine, C. Bath.
 Smith, J. London Road, Surrey.
 Smith, J. Green Lettuce-lane.
 Smith, T. H. Chancery-lane.
 Snuggs, J. W. A. Lime-street.
 Sorrell, R. B. Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.
 Sparks and Co. Portland-street, Marybone.
 Stunt, T. Allen-street, Goswell-street.
 Surtees and Co. Berwick upon Tweed.
 Sweet, M. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.
 Symonds, C. and Taylor, W. Watling-street.
 Taylor, J. Fore-street, Cheapside.
 Taylor, S. and Steele, J. Liverpool.
 Thomas, J. Carpenter's Buildings, London Wall.
 Thomas, J. Oswestry.
 Tolson, R. jun. Dalton, Yorkshire.
 Tozer, J. Alderman's Walk, Bishopgate-street, and Brown, W. C. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.
 Tozer, J. Bristol.
 Treherne, E. Llandarog, Carmarthenshire.
 Tuck, W. Marlborough.
 Tyrrel, J. Maidstone.
 Vigor, M. Bristol.
 Vipond, G. Ludgate Hill.
 Walpole, T. White Lion-street, Goodman's Fields.
 Wardale and Sons, Upper Thames-street.
 Warren, J. Stoke under Hamdon, Somerset.
 Warwick, J. St. Albans, Watts, E. Malmesbury.
 Webb, G. Cornhill.
 Welby, C. E. and Co. Leicester.
 West, T. Gracechurch-street.
 White, T. jun. and Lahren, J. D. Great Winchester-street.
 Whiteman, T. Husband's Bosworth.
 Whitmore, J. Manchester.
 Wilkinson, J. and W. Blackburn.
 Williams and Barnard, Cheltenham.
 Williams, B. Birmingham.
 Wilson, G. Liverpool.
 Wilson, J. Macclesfield.
 Wingette, T. Plymouth.
 Wood, J. and Co. Poultry.
 Woodgate, W. F. Tunbridge.
 Wotton, T. Bristol.
 Wotherspoon, M. Liverpool.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE rapid rise of the important station, Singapore, during the year that it has been a free port, is perhaps without its parallel. When the British flag was hoisted the population scarcely amounted to 200 souls; but in three months the number was not less than 3,000, and it now exceeds 10,000, principally Chinese. No less than 173 sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally native, arrived and sailed in the course of the two first months; and

it has already become a commercial port of importance. If our object in the Eastern Seas and in China is commerce, there is no plan so easy of adoption, or so unobjectionable, as that of making our stations *free ports*. In a few years, if the system is followed up, the whole of the Eastern Archipelago will be clothed from Great Britain; and Ava, Siam, Cochin China, and even a large portion of China, may follow the example.

PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

	May 27.			June 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	3	15	0	to 4	0	0	£3 15 0 to 4 10 0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	7	0	.. 5	9	0	5 10 0 .. 5 12 0 ditto.
—, fine	5	16	0	.. 5	18	0	5 17 0 .. 6 2 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	9 0 0 .. 9 10 0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 0 9 .. 0 0 9½ per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	11	.. 0	1	1¼	0 0 11 .. 0 1 1¼ ditto.
Currants	5	8	0	.. 5	12	0	5 8 0 .. 5 12 0 per cw.
Figs, Turkey	2	0	0	.. 2	16	0	2 0 0 .. 2 16 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	56	0	0	.. 0	0	0	50 0 0 .. 52 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	41	0	0	.. 42	0	0	40 0 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	3 0 0 .. 3 10 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	2 10 0 .. 3 8 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	6 10 0 .. 7 10 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	10 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	.. 0	0	0	66 0 0 .. 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	.. 0	0	0	1 18 6 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	.. 0	0	0	4 0 0 .. 4 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 10 0 .. 0 12 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	0	19	10	.. 0	0	0	0 19 10 .. 1 1 6 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	14	3	.. 0	16	6	0 14 3 .. 0 16 6 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	6	.. 0	8	0	0 7 6 .. 0 8 0 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	3	8	.. 0	0	0	0 3 9 .. 0 3 10 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 4 4 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7	.. 0	0	7½	0 0 7½ .. 0 0 7½ ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	0	.. 0	1	1	0 1 0 .. 0 1 1 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 3 0 .. 0 3 6 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	.. 0	1	10	0 1 8 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	.. 0	3	9	0 2 2 .. 0 3 6 ditto.
Sugar, brown	2	12	0	.. 3	1	0	2 18 0 .. 3 2 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	.. 3	13	0	3 17 0 .. 4 1 0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 18 0 .. 1 5 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	17	0	.. 5	2	0	4 14 0 .. 5 5 0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	2 10 0 .. 0 0 0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	10	0	.. 0	0	0	2 9 0 .. 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	2½	.. 0	0	0	0 2 3 .. 0 2 4 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0 3 8 .. 0 4 8 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	30	0	0	.. 35	0	0	30 0 0 .. 35 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	30	0	0	.. 48	0	0	30 0 0 .. 48 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	25	0	0	.. 45	0	0	25 0 0 .. 65 0 0 per but.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 6d.—Bel-fast, 12s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 15s. 9d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 6gs.

Course of Exchange, June 25.—Amsterdam, 12 18.—Hamburgh, 38 10.—Paris, 25 85.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 49½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 970l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 65l.—Grand Surrey 59l.—Grand Union, 23l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 222l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 315l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1810l.—Worcester, 27l.—East India Docks, 178l.—London, 102l.—West India, 170l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 17l.—Strand, 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 41l. 0s.—Globe, 123l. 0s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 61l.—City Ditto, 107l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th was 74½; 3 per cent. consols, 75½; 5 per cent. navy 110.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 11s. 3d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Resulting from daily observations made on the southern verge of the Metropolis, from May 24, to June 24, 1821.

	Maxi- mum.	Days.	Wind	Mini- mum.	Days.	Wind.	Mean.		Range	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days.
Barometer	30.32	30 May	NE.	29.58	8 June	NW.	30.04		0.74	0.32	8 June
Thermom.	72°	5 June.	W.	34.	11 June	NE.	Day 61.2°	Night 43.4°	38°	28°	14 June

Prevailing Winds.

Number of days } occupied by each }	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
	1	16	2	2	2	4	4	3

The total quantity of rain 1.97 inch

Character of the Clouds.

Number of days on which each description has occurred.	Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
	8	10	5	12	19	9

The low temperature of the month becomes more marked since the last register; from the 27th of May (the wind shifting between NE. and SE.) a gradual rise of thermometer. On June 1st, the wind came to S. with a temperature of 70°. This improvement remained with little variation or decline, till the 8th, the maximum 72°, being on the 5th; the wind, now W., remained so during

three days, with nearly continual, and occasionally heavy, rain; from this time, the wind traversing by W. during four or five days, with daily rain, settled in NE. on the 11th, where it has remained with little variation, the highest temperature of the day being reduced, on the average of the remaining period of the register, 12° from the maximum.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 1st of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the Budget of the year:—

He observed that the house had already sanctioned estimates for the ARMY amounting to 8,750,000l.: in the last year they were 9,443,000l. The estimates for the NAVY this year were 6,176,700l., and were last year 6,586,695l. The estimates for the ORDNANCE in the present year were 1,195,100l., and last year they amounted to 1,199,650l. The estimates for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES amounted to 1,900,000l., while in the last they had risen to 2,444,100l. The total amount, therefore, for the different services this year was 18,021,800l. and for those of the last had been 19,673,688l. It was, therefore, obvious that if the house should give its sanction to the full extent of the estimates proposed this year, a reduction of expenditure would be effected to the amount of 1,651,888l. The sum of 1,000,000l. had been taken for interest on exchequer bills both in 1820 and 1821. The sinking fund on exchequer bills this year had been 290,000l., and last year 410,000l.; so that the whole expenditure was 19,311,800l. for 1821, and 21,083,688l. for 1820, being an entire saving not much short of 1,800,000l. The ways and means were the grant of the annual taxes, and credit had been taken upon them to the extent of four, instead of three, millions. In the present year he also proposed to take a credit of 1,500,000l. on the temporary

MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

excise duties granted during the war, instead of 2,500,000l. taken in the preceding year. The amount taken altogether was 5,500,000l. as in the last year. The produce of the Lottery he calculated at 200,000l. The accounts upon old stores shewed that ministers were entitled to take credit to the amount of 163,400l. Last year they had produced 260,000l. The next item was the probable surplus of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France under the treaty of peace, amounting to 500,000l. and which was applicable to the public service. The next was the re-payment of exchequer bills, advanced for the execution of public works under the act of 1819. In the last year it had been 198,000l. and in the present year it appeared that the repayments were likely to amount to 125,000l. The only remaining item furnished by the resources of the present year, independent of a loan, was the surplus of the ways and means for 1820, the amount of which was 81,630l. The total, therefore, of what what might be called the ready money produce of the resources of the year was 6,570,030l. To make this sum 20,018,200l. the amount of the expenditure, it had been necessary to contract a loan from the sinking fund of 13,000,000l.; 12,500,000l. for England, and 500,000l. for Ireland. The total amount of supply had been 18,021,800l. and interest of Exchequer bills 1,290,000l., making together 19,311,800l. To this sum was to be added 500,000l. Irish Treasury bills, which would be paid off, and 206,400l.

4 C

due

due on the bills issued for the execution of public works in the present year. In the whole they amounted to 20,018,200l., and left, as he had already shown, a small excess on the side of the ways and means. The income and expenditure of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of January, 1820, were as follow:—For that year, the total net revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, including arrears of property tax, and war duty on malt, was 54,022,714l.; to which were to be added for lotteries 156,124l.; for old stores 263,820l.; for repayment of Exchequer bills issued for public works, 198,000l. making a total of 54,640,658l. The charges on the consolidated fund were 48,597,157l., and the interest on the sinking fund was 2,300,219l., forming a total of 50,897,376l. of charges, exclusive of the army and navy expenditure for the year. The latter, when added to the foregoing charges, made a total for the service of that year of 71,199,854l., from which, if they deducted the previous amount of 54,640,658l., there would remain a balance of 16,559,196l. To meet this, arrangements had been made to take 17,509,773l. out of the sinking fund, which, when done, left a surplus over and above the charge for which it was provided, of 950,597l. The total amount for the whole services of the present year would be 58,221,000l. Deducting, therefore, the assumed amount of the revenue and the payments which he had enumerated, there would appear an expenditure of 13,209,800l. over and above the income of the year. As the sinking fund for this year amounted to 16,800,000l., the actual amount of the reduction of debt already effected would be 3,500,000l.; so that they might fairly expect this year to show an excess of income over their expenditure of little less than four millions. The right hon. gentleman then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum, not exceeding 13,000,000l. be raised by annuities on the sinking fund, 12,500,000l. for Great Britain, and 500,000l. for Ireland, for the service of the year 1821;" which, after some observations from Messrs. Maberly, Calcraft, Ricardo, Hume, Lockhart, &c., was carried by 123 to 65.

The following is a tabular summary :
SUPPLY.

1820.	1821.
£9,443,243 Army . . .	£8,750,000
6,586,695 Navy . . .	6,176,700
1,199,650 Ordnance . .	1,195,100
2,444,100 Miscellaneous .	1,900,000
£19,673,688	£18,021,800
1,000,000 } Interest on Ex-	1,000,000
410,000 } chequer bills	290,000
410,000 Sinking fund on do.	
£21,083,688	£19,311,800

9,000,000	By reduction of unfunded debt, viz.,	
	Irish Treas.	
	bills . . .	500,000
	Bills for public works	206,400
		706,400

£30,083,688

£20,018,200

WAYS AND MEANS.

Granted for 1820.	Estimate for 1821.
3,000,000 Annual taxes . .	4,000,000
2,500,000 (Exc. duties) tea do.	1,500,000
240,000 Lottery . . .	200,000
260,000 Old stores . . .	163,400
Surplus of pecuniary indemnity payable by the French government . . .	
500,000	
198,000 } Exchequer bills for	
public works repaid 125,000	
Surplus ways and means, 1820 . . .	
81,630	

£6,570,030

Sinking fund loan, viz.,

12,000,000	{	Great Bri-	}	13,000,000
		tain 12,500,000		
	{	Ireland 500,000	}	
	Bank of Ire-			
	land increase			
	of capital 500,000 Irish			
	Currency being in			
	British currency			461,539
12,000,000	{	5,000,000 Loan	}	
		7,000,000 Funding Ex-		
	{	chequer bills	}	
£30,198,000				£20,031,569

UNFUNDED DEBT.

1820.	1821.
Exchequer bills,	Exchequer
1 Geo. 4. 29,000,000	bills 29,000,000
Irish Treasury bills,	Irish Treasury
1 Geo. 4. 1,500,000	bills . . 1,000,000
Exchequer bills	£30,000,000
for public	By reduction of unfunded debt 706,400
works, &c. 206,400	
£30,706,400	£30,706,400

On the 8th a grant was proposed of an additional 6000l. a year to the Duke of Clarence, with arrears for three years. Mr. Hume proposed an amendment of 3500l. but without success; and another amendment of the grant, without the arrears, was negatived by 119 to 43. Such a grant at the time that money is daily increasing in value, has filled the nation with great surprise.

We regret that the bill for ameliorating the criminal laws, on which Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH and others have devoted several years, after passing the third reading by 117 to 111, was unexpectedly rejected on the question that it do now pass by 120 to 114. This boon to the spirit of the age

age has thus been denied, and we sincerely regret the circumstance.

The reiterated charges of mal-administration in the Ionian Islands led Mr. Hume to move, on the 9th, for commissioners to proceed to the islands, to enquire into the conduct of Sir T. Maitland, but the proposition was negatived by 90 to 27.

Petitions have poured in from all parts of the kingdom against that part of Mr. Scarlett's Poor Bill (given in our last) which fixes a maximum of the poor's rates. It is considered as affecting the possible claims of the poor, and as conferring all the monopolies of wealth, present and future.

The coronation, so long deferred, is fixed for the 19th of July. The preparations are on the most magnificent scale.

The distress which agriculturists, and others connected with the agricultural interests of the country, have for a length of time suffered in consequence of the depreciation of prices, having called forth numerous petitions and remonstrances to Parliament, imploring relief, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to take their alarming case into consideration. This committee has completed its labours for the present session, and the result of their examination of numerous witnesses has fully confirmed the existence of the evil; but no hope of immediate relief is held out to the sufferers. The report of the committee was anxiously looked for, in expectation of some remedy for these exterior evils, but it has, in that respect, dissatisfied the patience with which it was waited for. Want of room compels us to defer further observations, as well as the report itself, to a future Number; only reminding our readers of what we have so often expressed our decided conviction of the absolute necessity—dividing enormously large farms into small ones.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have decided by 157 to 20 for a reduction of tythes from a *tenth* to a *twentieth*. The minority urged a proposition for their total abolition. Several archbishops and bishops voted in the majority. A proposition is alledged to have been made by the Cortes, that one Infant of Spain should proceed to Mexico, and another to some part of South America, there to establish two free monarchies, secured in their liberties by national representatives, and attached to the mother coun-

try by political principles as well as by commercial treaties.

Morillo's appointment to the military command at Madrid, continues to be unpopular, and deservedly so.

Public offenders have been condemned in different provinces of Spain. At Burgos nine received sentence of death, and several others were consigned to less rigorous punishments. A monk of Badajoz, for preaching against the Constitution, was condemned to six years' imprisonment in irons at Ceuta.

The Neapolitan General Rossarol has arrived at Barcelona, having fled with his family from Messina, on finding that events took an adverse turn; and General Pepe is at Madrid, where, adds the account, he has received from the Spanish Government a pension of 40,000 reals, or 10,000 francs per annum.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cortes have been engaged in discussing many articles of the law upon the liberty of the press. The crime of stirring up the people to rebellion is to be punished by five years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. All the Portuguese journals are still subjected to a censorship; but they are exempted from every species of stamp.

ITALY.

The journals of Naples announce the entrance of the King of the Two Sicilies into his capital, amidst acclamations; and on the same day the following proclamation was promulgated:

"The moment at which Providence vouchsafes to us the blessing of returning to our kingdom, after the happy re-establishment of public tranquillity, is infinitely dear and precious to our heart. All our wishes will be accomplished if this day become the commencement of a period of satisfaction and happiness for our subjects.

"The calamities and the crimes which have taken place are numerous and grave. They have excited in us deep affliction, in consequence of the ruin of all the branches of public prosperity, and the evils and sufferings which have been entailed upon the immense majority of our faithful subjects who remained entirely unconnected with these deplorable disorders. No personal resentment has had, nor ever will have, any share in our decisions. The sole view which now occupies us, is, to cause to be forgotten, by days of peace and prosperity, the disastrous misdeeds by which some guilty characters have tarnished the latter pages of our history.

"Our first care will be to effect the re-organization of the different branches of the legislation and the administration of the kingdom. We shall nominate, in furtherance of this view, a council composed of men

men selected from amongst the most virtuous and the most enlightened by reflection and experience. If the success correspond with our just expectations the fundamental laws which will be established in this council will give to the minds of our faithful subjects consolation, confidence, and the pledge of a happy future, by effacing from their remembrance those chimerical projects which can only occasion bitter regrets and prolonged adversity. These laws will secure to them those real blessings which a wise and paternal government is bound to dispense; but the peaceable enjoyment and permanency of which can only be guaranteed by an inviolable attachment to our most holy religion, to the practice of private and public virtues, to the rights of legitimate sovereignty, and to the rigorous maintainance of order, and the form of things legally established.

"Meanwhile, as well to encourage the good, and those who have only been misled, as to restrain the perverse, we defer the manifestation of our sovereign intentions, in order that the interests of justice may be commensurate with that clemency which it is so natural for us to practice. FERDINAND."

Naples, May 15th.

TURKEY.

In Constantinople continual arrests are taking place, and arms have been found concealed in the Greek churches. This accounts, perhaps, in some measure for the severity which has been practised against the dignitaries. Accounts from the Archipelago state, that the Idriots, Ipsariots, and Speciots, were inviting the different islands in that quarter to declare for the Greek cause. Their shipping was extremely numerous, and well equipped. The Turkish fleet, which is now ready to sail, has been destined for that quarter. The Dragomen of the Porte, and nineteen other Greeks have been decapitated or hanged in the course of one day. The remainder of the troops now ready for action have been ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus, where they were to embark on board the vessels stationed there to receive them. The Police are quite useless; they make no attempt to stop the licentiousness of the soldiery.

The Vizier arrived with a *cortege* of 20,000 persons on the 23d of April, and on that day the patriarch, four bishops, and three priests, were hanged; two of the bishops over the doors of their church. On Easter Sunday, Gregory, the Patriarch of Constantinople, 74 years of age, was just going to read High Mass in the Patriarchal Chapel, when he was seized by order of the Sultan, and hanged at the door of the temple,

a mode of death which, in the eyes of all the Greeks, is most infamous, and must therefore excite boundless hatred. All the archbishops or bishops who were in the church, to celebrate Easter, were either executed or thrown into prison. The congregation fled out of the church to the neighbouring houses of the priests; but many were murdered by the populace. The patriarch had, on the 21st of March, solemnly proclaimed in the chapel, the curse and ban of the church against all Greeks who attempted to withdraw from the Turkish yoke. After the strangulation, a band of miserable ragamuffins were ordered to cut the rope, and drag the body, tied by the feet, to the arsenal, when the executioner threw it into the Bosphorus. It is easy to conceive the indignation which these scenes have excited throughout the Greek church; where the Patriarch, for his public character and private virtues, was as much honoured as the Pope was in the Latin Church in the 12th century. Every day the clergy were bound to pray for him and for the Synod, and this daily recollection must increase their rage. The number and riches of the clergy must render them extremely formidable. On Mount Athos, there are 20,000 monks; in the Morea above 2,400, who possess alone a revenue of above 918,000 francs, i. e. about a tenth part of the riches of the country. In the rest of Greece there may be about 20,000 *papas*. Considering the well-known fanaticism of the Greek Church, it is easy to imagine the dangers to which the Porte has exposed itself by this proceeding.

The janizaries, it is said, have refused to march. They pretend that by their laws they must remain at Constantinople, to defend that capital till the Sultan can put himself at their head, and lead them to battle. The Ramadan begins this year on the 31st of May, and ends on the 29th of June. It must be strictly observed under pain of death; and it is never till the 15th of the moon of Shelval, which falls on the 15th of July, that civil and military operations re-commence in the Ottoman empire. Many hundred Christians have been murdered in Constantinople by the Musselmén; and, the streets of Pera, where the Foreign Ministers reside, have been burnt, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, sacrificed to the fury of the Turks. Many perished under the sabres of the barbarians, and others in the flames.

Allocution

Allocution of Germanicus, Ex-Arch of the First Achaia, Archbishop of Patrasso, to the Clergy and the Faithful of Peloponnesus, pronounced in the Convent of Mount Velino, 8th (20th) of March, 1821.

"Very dear Brothers!"—The Lord, who punished our fathers and their children, announces to you by my mouth, the termination of the days of tears and trials. His voice has declared that you shall be the crown of his glory, and the diadem of his kingdom. The Holy Sion shall no longer be delivered over to desolation. (Isaiah, lxii. 3.) The temple of the Lord treated like an ignoble place; his vessels of glory dragged in the mire (1 Mac. ii. 8, 9.) are about to be avenged. The ancient mercies of the Lord are about to descend upon his people. The impious race of the Turks have filled up the measure of their iniquities; the hour of driving them from Greece has arrived, according to the word of the Eternal, "Drive out the slave, and the son of the slave." (Gen. xxi. 10.) Arm, then, Hellenic race, doubly illustrious by your sires, arm with the zeal of God, each of you gird on the sword; for it is better to perish with arms in hand, than to see the disgrace of the sanctuary and of the country. (Psal. xlv. 4.) Let us burst our bonds in sunder, and the yoke that weighs upon our heads (Psal. ii. 3.), for we are the heirs of God, and joint heirs of Jesus Christ. (Psal. viii. 17.)

"Others than your prelate will speak to you of the glory of your ancestors; but for myself, I shall only repeat to you the name of that God to whom we owe a devotion stronger than death.—(Cant. viii. 6.)

"To-morrow, preceded by the Cross, we shall march towards the city of Patrasso, the soil of which is sanctified by the blood of the glorious martyr, the apostle St. Andrew. The Lord will increase your courage a hundred fold; and to add to the strength which is to animate you, I release you from the fast of Lent, which we observe. Soldiers of the Cross! it is the cause of heaven itself that you are called to defend. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, be blessed and absolved from all your sins."

In the Morea the Greeks are said to have massacred the Turks everywhere,

and a mutual massacre seems to have spread through European Turkey.

But the Greeks have not declared for Legitimacy, and the Turks are not Jacobins, we hear nothing therefore, of the march of the armies of the *Holy Alliance* in behalf of the *truly* holy cause of the Greeks, for whose success we devoutly pray.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Hostilities have been renewed in Venezuela. General de la Torre, who succeeded Morillo, in a proclamation to the Spanish royalist forces, dated from the head quarters at Caraccas, 23d March, throws the blame of renewing the war on Bolivar, who has challenged de la Torre either to enter the field, or "acknowledge pretensions of independence which he knew it was not in his (de la Torre's) power to admit."

Letters from Lima to the 9th of February have been received at Kingston, Jamaica, by way of Panama. The operations of San Martin had much straitened the communications of the capital, and his head quarters were pitched within six miles of it. The Viceroy Pezuela, knowing the disposition of the natives and the disaffection of the troops, had carefully avoided general engagements, and in his correspondence with San Martin had addressed him in the style of civility. These proceedings, however, were not agreeable to the taste of the municipality and consulado, principally composed of Spaniards. They issued a proclamation setting a price on the head of every officer, from San Martin downwards, in the Chilian army. On the 29th of January the general officers of the royalist army in Lima, deposed Pezuela, who had no alternative but to submit. In a manifesto which he publishes, he states that he has resigned the command because he was destitute of the means for resisting the enemy. He had embarked in the British ship *Andromache* for Panama, where his arrival was daily expected.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

May 29. **A** CENSUS of the population, classified into ages, sexes, and trades, commenced taking this day; the returns to be made by the first of Aug.
— 30. Major Cartwright was sentenced to pay a fine of £100. Charles Madocks to be imprisoned 18 months in War-

wick Gaol. J. T. Wooler, 15 months, and George Edmonds, nine months in the same Gaol. The three last to find sureties for five years, to keep the peace, themselves £500 each, and two sureties in 250.

June 2. At a Court of Common Council, boxes containing the freedom of the city, were presented to Messrs. Brougham and Denman

Denman, and to Dr. Lushington for their exertions as counsel for the Queen on her late trial.

On the same day, the self-styled Constitutional Society sustained a signal defeat. The Grand Jury of the Court of King's Bench threw out four bills against different persons for libels. They were refused on the ground of being preferred by an illegal combination. Mr. Thelwall, one of the persons indicted, has served a notice on the sheriffs not to return any as qualified jurors who had been returned in the last two terms. This is in accordance with an act of parliament.

June 10. Receivers-General. The emoluments are derived from 2d. in the pound on the land-tax, and three half-pence on the assessed taxes. The receivers retain the whole of each quarterly collection for about six weeks. The select committee of the House of Commons, as appears from their report just printed, recommend that the receivers have fixed salaries, and that their number be reduced from 66 to 44. Out of 36, only 28 perform even in part their duties in person.

— 13. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern to celebrate the 109th anniversary of the Dissenters' Charity School in Shakespeare's Walk. The Duke of Sussex presided. The toast-master having given "The Royal Family," the Duke loudly repeated "the Queen and Royal Family," which was drank with enthusiasm.

— 14. The approaching Coronation was proclaimed by the Serjeants at Arms and other official characters, in the different quarters of Westminster and London, agreeably to the forms observed on such occasions.

— 19. Wm. Venables, esq. in the court of aldermen, took the oaths and his seat, as alderman of the ward of Queenhithe. On the same day Sir Wm. Leighton sent a letter to the court, resigning his office of alderman for the ward of Billingsgate.

It appears from a paper recently laid before the House of Commons, that the value of manufactured woollen goods and woollen yarn is on the decline. The total declared value for one year previous to January 5th, 1819, was £9,047,960. 19s. 11d.—in 1820, £6,899,694. 6s. 5d.—and in 1821, 6,279,164. 12s. 11d.

Annual amount of duties on inhabited houses in Great Britain £1,239,329, &c. Do. on windows £2,569,999.

A parliamentary paper just issued fixes the total unredeemed and unfunded debt, up to the present year at £845,100,931.

The Newington Select Vestry Bill has been abandoned by its supporters, who have £2000 costs to pay. The bill went to empower a select junta to levy money, to audit their own accounts, and manage

parish affairs, without the interference of the parishioners. The measure has been in agitation three years, but has failed from the strenuous opposition of the inhabitants.

Increase of duty on fire insurance, as paid during the last year.

	£	s.	d.
County	3,626	0	9
Sun	2,049	11	2
British	1,437	12	9
Atlas	942	0	8
Union	505	3	3
London	439	1	11
Royal Exchange	426	5	10
Westminster	412	10	9
Hope	406	10	7
Eagle	97	19	5

Officers on half pay in Great Britain and Ireland, according to a recent return from the War Office, 9037, charge 812, 557, &c.

MARRIED.

At Kent House, Knightsbridge, Capt. Fred. Fitzclarence, son of the Duke of Clarence, to Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

A Logan, esq. to Sarah, widow of the late D. Birkett, esq. of Rail Head House, Middlesex.

J. N. Sibreth, esq. merchant, of Lime-street, to C. Jane, 2d daughter of the late J. Albers, esq. of Hamburg.

At Dorking, J. Randall, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, only daughter of R. Lowades, esq.

At Richmond, S. Paynter, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late R. Penn, esq.

C. Cookson, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. W. C. canon of Windsor, to Jane, 3d daughter of the late J. S. Ancram, esq. of Canonbury House.

In Mary-le-bone, the Rev. R. Simpson, M.A. to A. Catherine, daughter of the late J. Clare, esq.

The Rev. Dr. Goodenough, head master of the Westminster School, to Miss F. Cockerell, of Westbourn House.

W. Wild, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Walker, of Euston-square.

S. Barker, esq. of South Lambeth, to Jane, daughter of F. Daniel, esq. of or near Chudleigh, Devon.

J. Rew, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss S. Quincey, of Holland-street, Blackfriars.

The Rev. T. Chapman, of Wandsworth, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of T. Miller, esq. of Croydon.

The Rev. J. Hill, M.A. to Miss Prodom, of Dorset-square.

Sir R. Gresley, bart. to Lady S. Coventry, youngest daughter of Lord C.

L. H. Desanges, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dakins, of Dean's Yard, Westminster.

D. A. Dewarrest, esq. of Doles, in Hampshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Magennis, esq. M.P. of Grosvenor-place.

Lieut. Col. Bell, Deputy Quarter Master General

General at the Cape of Good Hope, to Lady Catherine Harris, daughter of the late Earl of Malmsbury.

E. Dashwood, esq. of the Horse Guards Blue, to Amelia, 2d daughter of the Rev. R. Hose, of Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

DIED.

The Countess of Chatham.

At East Sheen, 38, *F. N. Gandolfi*, esq. of Throgmorton-street.

Of an apoplexy, 64, Mr. *W. King*, of the British Fire Office, Cornhill.

In Piccadilly, after a few hours illness, the *Countess of Mexborough*.

In Hertford-street, aged 18, *Catherine*, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. C. Bathurst, of Lidney Park, Gloucestershire.

Aged 66, *J. Costar*, esq. of Suffolk-place, Islington.

In his 24th year, Mr. *J. W. Millington*, 3d son of the late T. J. M. esq. of Greenwich.

Martha, wife of J. Simmons, esq. of Clarendon-square, Somers Town.

The Hon. *Morton Eden*, brother of Lord Auckland.

Dr. Robt. Willis.

The Rt. Hon. *John Dalrymple*, Earl of Stair, &c. at his house in Spring Gardens.

The *Earl of Sheffield*, who closed an active life at his house in Portland-place in his 86th year. His son Viscount Penvensey succeeds to the title and estates. Lord S. when Col. Holroyd, and M.P. for Coventry, resisted Lord G. Gordon's mob, in their attempt to force a passage into the House of Commons. The Colonel, with his drawn sword, placed himself in the doorway, and told Lord G. that if any offered to enter, he would run him (Lord G.) through the body. This had the desired effect.

At Weston House, near Guildford, the Rev. S. *M. Godsehall*.

At Southgate, 40, *C. Pasley*, esq. late major in the E. I. Co.'s service, and diplomatic agent at the court of Persia.

At Guildford, Mrs. *Finnimore*.

At Guildford, Miss *James*.

In London, 62, Mr. *Edw. Gilbert*, many years resident in Portsmouth. He had acquired celebrity, as the inventor of several ingenious plans for firing bombs with precision.

At Fife House, Whitehall, the *Countess of Liverpool*, sister of the Earl of Bristol, and married to the Earl, March 25, 1795. Her ladyship was a liberal benefactress to the poor, and exemplary in every relation of life. She had been for some time in a declining state, and has left no issue.

Mrs. *Quayle*, wife of W. H. Q. esq. of Gower-street.

At Bath, 79, Mrs. *A. Johnson*, of Hammersmith, relict of the late R. J. esq. of Kennington-lane, Vauxhall.

Mrs. *Abbott*, wife of G. A. esq. of Mark-lane.

At his house, in Forest Gate, West Ham, in his 72d year, Mr. *R. Dames*.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, 33, *W. Drake*, esq.

At Islington, in his 73d year, Mr. *Edw. Frisby*, of Basinghall-street.

Anne, wife of Mr. J. Patterson, of Southampton House, Kentish Town.

At Newington Butts, in her 18th year, *Cecilia*, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Dickinson, lecturer of St. Mary's, Newington.

At Potter's Bar, in his 72d year, *D. Carpenter*, esq. justice of peace and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex and Herts.

In Oxford-street, *John Burton Matthews*, esq. one of the aldermen of Rochester.

Died, Jan. 18th, Dr. *John Carmichael Smyth*, at the age of 80. This gentleman has made a conspicuous figure in his profession. In the year 1780 he had the charge of the prison and hospital at Winchester, when a pestilential fever broke out, which required his greatest exertions. He had recourse to the three mineral acids to correct the contagion, and their efficacy was quickly experienced. Subsequent trials proved the value of the discovery; he applied to parliament for a reward, which was granted to him, but not before the year 1802, and not without opposition. A Dr. Johnson of Kidderminster made a claim on the ground that his father had recommended the use of the same, and many years before Dr. Smyth. On inquiry, however, it appeared that Dr. Smyth had no knowledge of such thing, and that Dr. Johnson had never tried it on a proper scale. It was in 1787 Dr. Smyth first appears as an author, when he published an account of the efficacy of swinging, as a remedy in pulmonary consumptions. Next year he edited the works of Dr. Starck. In 1795, he published a description of the jail distemper as it appeared among the Spanish prisoners at Winchester, in 1780, with an account of the means employed for curing the contagion which gave rise to it. His other works are—The effects of nitrous vapour in preventing and destroying contagion ascertained, with an introduction respecting the nature of the contagion which gives rise to the jail or hospital fever.—A letter to W. Wilberforce, esq. on a pamphlet of Dr. Johnson's, 1805.—Remarks on the report of M. Chaptal, with remarks on the claim of M. Guyton de Morveau, to the discovery of the power of the mineral acid gas in contagion, 1806.—A treatise on hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain, 1814. Dr. Smyth was physician-extraordinary to the King, and resided for many years at Sunbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. G. T. Plummer, A.B. to the rectory of Northill, Cornwall.

The Rev. G. Proctor, M.A. of Worcester College,

College, Oxford, to be head master of the grammar school, at Lewes.

The Rev. R. H. Barham, rector of Snar-gate, to be a minor canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. H. Walter, B.D. to the rectory of Haselburg Brian, Dorset.

The Rev. R. Coke, LL.B. to the vicarage of Worsborough, near Barnsley.

Dr. Stanier Clarke, to be canon of Windsor.

The Rev. C. Grant, to the vicarage of West Basham, Norfolk.

Rev. E. Addison, B.D. sen. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. R. Venables, D.D. vicar of Clyro, to the rectory of Newchurch, county of Radnor.

The Rev. J. Jones, of Llwynbedow, to the rectories of Llanvyrnach and Perith, in Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. P. Brownrigg, curate of Trimdon, to be curate of Wolsingham.

The Rev. W. H. Dixon, to the vicarage of Wistow and the perpetual curacy of Cawood.

Rev. C. M. Mount, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to be minister of Christ Church, Bath.

Rev. H. J. Ridley, A.M. chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, &c., to hold, by dispensation, the rectory of Habinger, with that of Newdigate, both in Surrey.

Rev. W. A. Morgan, to the perpetual curacy of Tresmere, in Cornwall.

Rev. S. Davies, jun. to the perpetual curacy of Oystermouth, in Glamorganshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 16, commenced the building of a stone bridge over the Alne, near Alnwick Abbey. The intention is to avoid a ford which is often dangerous in the winter. This useful work is undertaken at the expence of the Duke of Northumberland.

The late R. Nicholson, esq. of Bradley, has bequeathed to the Philosophical and Literary Society of Newcastle on certain contingent conditions, also to the Geological Society in London, and to the Royal Institute of Great Britain, the sums of £1000. each.

Population of Newcastle. Returns for three of the parishes, the fourth is not complete.

	1811	1821
St. Nicholas	4166	5088
St. John's	4466	6290
All Saints	14171	16520

Parish of Gateshead. Population 11,767. In 1811 it amounted to 8,782.

Byker Township.

Families.	Males.	Females.
889	1894	1957.

there being an increase of families 180, of males 447, and of females 375 since the last census.

Westgate Township.

Houses.	Families.	Inhabitants.
198	294	1369.

there being an increase of 54 houses, 91 families, and 624 inhabitants.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. W. Coulson, brewer, to Miss Cummin.—At Newcastle, Mr. G. F. Smith, linen-draper, to Miss H. Arundale, second daughter of Mr. J. A. tanner.—Mr. C. Sloane, serjeant at Mace, to Miss D. Bell, of Dunston.—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Emerson, to Miss M. Gordon.—Mr. G. Hutchinson, ship-master, to Miss Ann Hurst.—At Stockton, Mr. R. W. Thompson, to Frances, daughter of the

late J. Forster, esq. of Warkworth.—In London, Mr. E. Robson, of the firm of Robson and Co. to Miss A. Molyneux, all of Newcastle.—At Dunse, lieut. col. J. Johnston, of the Portuguese service, Knight of the Tower and Sword, and major in the British army, to M. Jane, only child of the late M. Trotter, esq. of Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 60, Mr. T. Stonehouse, merchant.—Mr. J. Allen currier, 43.—Mrs. Simpson.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Snowdon.—Mrs. A. W. Gann, wife of Mr. J. G. late of London, coach-maker.—Mr. W. Simpson, brazier, 24.

At Gateshead, Mr. Wigham, dealer in flour.—Mrs. Strachan, widow of the late Capt. S.

At Durham, on the Palace Green, Mr. R. Adamson, one of the Bishops Beadmen, 68.

At Sunderland, 83, Mr. T. Cassop, ship owner.—Mr. B. Coates, leather-cutter, 51.

At Bishopwearmouth, 73, Mr. W. Reed, stone-mason.—Mr. J. Wetherell, 72.—Aged 76, Mr. R. Brown, formerly an upholsterer, at Newcastle.

At North Shields, 28, Phillis, wife of Mr. R. Irons, surgeon.

At South Shields, 33, Mr. R. Sampson.

At Stockton, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Thompson, innkeeper.

At Darlington, 55, Mr. J. Chisman, of the Queen's Head Inn.

At Morpeth, 75, Mr. W. Clark, watch-maker.

At Chester-le-street, 76, Mr. R. Bird, formerly a rope-maker in Sunderland.—Mr. R. Councillor, chemist, 42.

At Walker, 21, Mr. P. Dale, jun.

At Hayfarm, W. Smith, esq.

At Chapel in Weardale, 48, the Rev. E. Whitlock.

At Corbridge, 67, J. Hall, esq.

In London, 42, Mr. J. Harrison, ship-owner, formerly of Preston, near North Shields.

At Ayemouth, J. T. Home, eq. of Wedderburne.

In Old Elvet, 84, Rev. Dr. W. Gibson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Acanthos, and Vicar Apostolic for the northern district of England.

[CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Population of Carlisle 14,531. In 1811 the number was 12,531, and in 1801, 10,221.

Married.] Mr. E. Johnston, banker, of Whitehaven, to Miss M. Harrison, of Penrith.—At Carlisle, Mr. W. Sanders, to Miss E. Lowry.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Bell, to Miss J. Fleming.—Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss S. Ramsay.—At Kendal, Mr. W. Rigg, to Miss M. Shepherd, of New Hutton.—At Penrith, Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss M. Lee.

Died.] At Carlisle, 69, Mrs. H. Atkinson.—Mr. W. Duun, 48.—Mrs. N. Lonsdale, 60.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paley, of the Old Pack House.

At Penrith, aged 33, Mr. J. Mason, draper, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kendal, 59, Mrs. R. Carter.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Alderman B.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. T. H. surgeon, 52.

At Maryport, 85, Mr. W. Messinger.

At Workington, 84, Mrs. E. Dowell.

Aged 22, Miss M. Routledge, of Kirkhall, Nether Denton.

At Castle Bank, near Ecclefechan, Mr. D. Brown, farmer, deservedly respected as a member of civil and religious society.

YORKSHIRE.

Population. Skipton, inhabited houses 684, ditto building 7, empty 25, males 1584, females 1827, increase of persons 543. From 80 to 90 years of age 33, one female upwards of 100.

Addingham. Males 811, females 840, increase 180, uninhabited houses 64, four mills out of five not working. In 1811, there were only eight uninhabited houses, and all the mills were in full work.

Otley. Males 1500, females 1556.

Poole, near Otley. Males 150, females 144.

Leathley. Males 161, females 151.

Aberford. Total population 1172.

Doncaster. Inhabited houses 1789, families 1798, houses building 21, do. uninhabited 64, families in agriculture 307, do. in trade 1184, other families 307; 8857 males, 4687 females, increase 1609.

Parish of Sculcoates, near Hull.

Inhab. Houses. Families. Males. Females.

1953 2557 4502 5957

Houses uninhabited 171, families in agriculture 10, do. in trade and manufactures 1993, others 554.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 355.

A knife has been made in Sheffield containing 1821 blades. It is not intended for sale, but is exhibited as a specimen of human ingenuity.

Proposals are advertized for the erection of a new church in Broad Lane, Sheffield.

Married.] W. L. F. Scott, esq. of Wood Hall, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness.—P. Dawson, esq. of Sunnington Manor, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. R. Dawson, LL. B. of Halton Gill, &c.—John, son of the late J. Benson, esq. of Pledwick House, near Wakefield, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Griffith, esq. of Bodegroes Carnarvonshire.—At Doncaster, Mr. Consitt, of Wawn, to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late B. Earnshaw, esq.—At Ripley, Mr. J. Housman, of Clint, to Miss M. Mills. The bride soon after was siezed with apoplexy, and after lingering some hours, closed her earthly pilgrimage.—E. J. Hallywell, esq. second son of the Rev. J. H. of Farnham, to Martha, daughter of J. Watts, esq. of Stratford House, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At York, in his 77th year, the Rev. W. Richardson, incumbent curate of St. Michaels-Le-Belfry, and vicar of St. Sampson's, where he had exercised his ministry nearly fifty years.

At Hull, 52, Mr. R. Witty, painter.—Aged 89, Mrs. S. Parker, relict of Mr. R. P. lately deceased.—Anne, wife of Capt. J. Welburn, 65.—Mr. T. Steel, schoolmaster, 43.—Mrs. M. Porter, wife of Mr. G. P. fellmonger.—Mr. J. Greene, ship-owner, 66.—Mrs. Hordon, relict of the late Mr. H. merchant.

At Bridlington, Miss M. Marshall.

At Scarborough, Charles, youngest son of Mr. M. Galtry.

At Whitby, suddenly, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. F. D. jun., master of the brig Grasshopper.

At Northallerton, Mr. T. Pearson, an ingenious artist and mechanic.

At Beverley, very suddenly, Mr. D. Purdon, late of the Red Lion Inn.—Mrs. Gibson, widow, 73.

At Masham, near Rippon, Mr. J. Baines, surgeon, a gentleman of eminence in his profession, and distinguished by many philanthropic virtues.

In London, 35, Mr. J. Boyson, attorney, formerly of Hull.

At Romald Kirk, at an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Bligh.

At Scruton, near Northallerton, aged 76, H. Gale, esq. nearly related to the late T. and R. Gale, the historians of Yorkshire.

At Hallam, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Woodhouse, 95. His progeny consisted of 13 children, 75 grand-children, and 80 great grand-children. He frequently mentioned his having carried straw to the troops on

Doncaster Moor, in the rebellion of 1745.—After a painful affliction of 18 years, Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Storr, of Ostwick, in Holderness.

LANCASHIRE.

May 16, the general burying ground at Manchester was opened, for the first time, on the interment of Mrs. J. Wood, when the Rev. Samuel Bradley delivered an address suitable to the occasion.

Population of Manchester. Males 51,520, females 56,496, increase since 1811, 28,557.

Workmen are employed in removing the rock opposite the New Bailey, Manchester. This will give a depth of water sufficient for the packet boats to come close to the side. Other alterations have taken place greatly to the improvement of the river side.

The late J. Watkins, esq. of Ditton, near Liverpool, has bequeathed the sum of £1000 to the Liverpool Infirmary, and £900 to the Blind Asylum. He has left £25,000 to the Blue Coat Hospital of Warrington; a donation which will raise that charity to a high degree of usefulness. Also £1000 to the infirmary at Chester, with other smaller benefactions.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Nixon, attorney, to Miss E. Thomas, of the North Shore.—Capt. Lorrimer, of the ship *Argo*, to Miss James.—Mr. W. M. Tarrt, to the eldest daughter of the late S. Carrington, esq.—At Everton, J. Hamilton, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late T. France, esq. of Bostock-hall, Cheshire.—At Manchester, A. Hardcastle, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of B. Smith, esq.—Mr. W. Jordon, to Miss C. Hudson.—N. Phillips, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. Grimshaw, of Manchester.—The Rev. J. Jefferey, late student in the Dissenting Academy at Blackburn, to Miss Yarnold, of Preston.—Mr. J. Walker, of Liverpool, to Sarah, third daughter of R. Wetherall, esq. of Edgehill.

Died.] At Liverpool, 65, Mrs. Houlgrave.—Capt. J. Way, 51.—Mr. T. Seddon, 75, late of Prescott.—Aged 77, Mr. T. Hampson, of the George Inn.

At Manchester, Mr. Al. Getty, wine-merchant, and formerly master of the Moseley Arms Inn.—47, Mr. Johnson, of Brownlow Hill.—Mr. W. Swindells, bookseller.—Mr. R. Crombleholme, 20. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.—In his 52d year, Mr. T. Sykes.—Mr. G. Hardy, 36.

On board the *Alice*, Capt. Bull, on his passage to Liverpool, S. Lawrence, esq. ordnance storekeeper in Jamaica.—At Edge-hill, Capt. Cash, formerly in the African trade.

In his 45th year, T. Wilson, esq., banker, of Preston. Returning from a journey, he alighted from his horse, turned round, fell down, and instantly expired.

In his 90th year, Mr. J. Wroe, of Blackley.

In his 40th year, Mr. T. Fidler, of the Red Lion Inn, Bullock Smithy.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. C. Parkyns, of Gresford, Denbighshire, to Arabella, second daughter of the late W. Boscawen, esq.—At Beaumaris, the Rev. P. W. Hamilton, M.A. minister of Shotwick, in this county, to Martha, eldest daughter of J. Panton, esq.—Mr. Johnson, linen-draper, of Chester, to Mrs. Dutton, relict of the late P. D. esq. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.—At Middlewich, Mr. T. Frith, of or near Nantwich, iron-merchant, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Hand, esq.—J. Miller, esq. of Bahia, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Tomlinson, surgeon, of Chester.—Mr. J. Brooks, of Stockport, to Miss M. A. Howard, of Brinksway, Heaton.—Mr. T. Bury, of London, son of the late J. B. esq. of Pendle-hill, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. W. Lowndes, of Ramsdell-hall, near Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lancaster, widow, late of Chelsea.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Poole, hair-dresser.—Mr. W. Lamb, surgeon.

At Congleton, Mr. Hackett, of the Roe Buck Inn.

At Macclesfield, 37, Mr. J. Wilson, proprietor of the Macclesfield Courier.

At Hatton, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eaton, relict of the late A. E. esq. of Chester.

At Bodnod, in Denbighshire, Colonel Forbes.

In her 82d year, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Twemlow, jeweller, of Nantwich.

At Cuddington, 70, Mr. Josh. Wood; he had been gamekeeper to G. Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, 49 years.

At the Grove House, Denbighshire, in her 83d year, Mrs. Price, widow of the late A. P. esq.

In Boughton, at her son's house, 24, Mrs. A. Bennet, widow, and sister to the late Sir John Moseley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Population. Chesterfield, in 1821, 5077, in 1811, 4591.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. W. Moseley, painter, to Miss Gillam.—Mr. G. Ross, to Miss M. Joyce, of Blackfordby, Leicestershire.—At Eckington, Mr. C. Tysol, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss H. Slag.—At Sawley, Mr. W. Simpkin, of Hemmington, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. J. Caper, master of the Free School, at Heage, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Lee, farmer and grazier.—Mr. J. Jackson, jun. of Ilkiston, to Miss Clay, of Oakham.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Fowler, surgeon; of mild unassuming manners, and guided by the steady influence of religious principles.

ciples.—Aged 22, Miss Bainbridge, eldest daughter of J. B. esq.

At Chapel in le Frith, the Rev. W. Bennet, formerly resident in Northampton.

At Wirksworth, in her 24th year, Mrs. E. Collinson.

Elizabeth, wife of R. C. Ley, esq. of Ingleby.

At Risley, Miss M. Freeth.—In his 60th year, Mr. T. Newbold.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Population Returns.

NOTTINGHAM.	1811	1821
St. Mary's	27,371	32,652
St. Peter's	2,839	3,340
Limits of the Castle . .	223	315
St Nicholas	3810	4177

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. Langston, surgeon, to Miss E. Clay.—In York, Mr. T. Cheslyn, solicitor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Davenport, of Worksop.—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Jaques, to Miss H. Hayes.—At Edwinstowe, Mr. Godson, surveyor, &c. of Gray's Inn square, London, to Miss Alvey.—At Marnham, Mr. W. Hunt, of East Stoke, to Miss M. Ascher.

Died. At Nottingham, in her 78th year, Mrs. Alliot, relict of the late Rev. R.A. formerly of Coventry.—In her 87th year, Mrs. H. Storer, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. M. Marriott, relict of the late J. M. esq. of Fulford in Yorkshire.—Mrs. M. Cully, 85.

At Huck-hall, Tuxford, Mr. J. Spray, 71, and on the following morning, Mrs. M. S. 69. They had often expressed a wish that they might die together, and they were both interred in one grave.

At Newark, 28, Mr. J. Lambert.—Mr. A. Pawson, 41.

At Rempstone, Mrs. Morris.

Aged 36, Mr. J. Thorp, lace-manufacturer, of New Snenton. His character was marked by integrity and disinterested benevolence.

At Babworth, A. G. Eyre, son of the Rev. Archdeacon E.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Population of Gainsborough. Males 2768, females 3127, increase 723, since 1811.

Stamford and St. Martin's. Males 2882, females 3355, increase 618.

Married. The Rev. H. Brackenbury, rector of Scremby, to Anne, only daughter of J. Atkinson, esq. of or near Leeds.—Mr. D. Stinson, builder, &c. to Miss E. Marshall; and Mr. W. Atkinson, to Mrs. M. Smith, widow: all of Grimsby.

Died. At Grimsby, Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. C. W. officer in the customs.—Richard, youngest son of lieut. Fegen, commander of the Tyger, revenue cutter.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 45.—Mrs. F. Arton, widow.—Mrs. W. Rawson, 30.—Mr. J. Pope, 26.—Miss C. Zurhorst, of

Barton House Boarding School, 39.—Mr. E. Lomax, clerk to Messrs. Brown, solicitor.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A great improvement is taking place in the state of the road between Leicester and Loughborough. Mr. Adams's plan has been adopted.

Population of Loughborough 7250, increase in 10 years 1855.

Kegworth 1608 inhabitants.

Married. At Leicester, Mr. W. Briggs, cheese-factor, to Miss E. Girton.—R. J. Smith, esq. purser, R.N. to Miss Brooks.—At Loughborough, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Gurner.—At Saddington, Mr. T. Marriot, wholesale draper, of Nottingham, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. F. Bredon, grazier.

At Rothley, Mr. J. Healey, of Leicester, to Miss Wilkinson.

Mr. Clark, druggist, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Hickson, of Houghton, near Grantham.

At Uppingham, Mr. Marriott, of Peterborough, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Freeman, grazier.

Died. At Leicester, 25, Miss S. Wilson.—Of an apoplectic fit, at an advanced age, Mr. Mannering.—In his 57th year, M. Miles, gent. alderman, and formerly Mayor.—At an advanced age, Mr. Baxter, baker.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Brown, of the Volunteer Inn.

At Melton Mowbray, 26, John, eldest son of Mr. T. Boyfield, watch-maker.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Mason, sheriff's officer.—At Lutterworth, after giving birth to an infant daughter, Mrs. Eli. Smith, wife of Mr. R. C. S. draper.—Miss Elston, of the Hind Inn. She was found dead in bed, having previously complained of a slight indisposition.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. J. G. minister of the Independent congregation.

At Allerton-hall, Mrs. Crump, relict of the late Major C.

In the Isle of Man Mr. Peter C. Wood, eldest son of Mr. T. W. of Leicester.

Very suddenly, Mrs. Ross, relict of the late Rev. J. D. R. of Syston.

Aged 30, Miss Newberry, daughter of Mr. J. N. farmer and grazier, of Hugglescote. From infancy, her deportment had been that of a steady and worthy character.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 58, Mr. W. Noon, watchmaker.

At Castle Donington, in his 77th year, Mr. J. Erpe, draper.

At Hinckley, Mr. Hood, late of the Cross Keys Inn.

At Brooksby-hall, 69, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late R. C. esq. banker of Leicester.

Anne,

Anne, wife of the Rev. T. Hanbury, A.M. rector of Church Langton.

At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Clarke, of Donisthorpe.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. Isherwood, of London, to El. Anne, eldest daughter of the late W. Dawes, esq. of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Foster, of Bilston, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. Morris, esq. of Bradley.

Died.] At Lichfield, 71, Anne, relict of the late Mr. B. Mansell, innkeeper.—Mrs. Johnson, 95.

At Wolverhampton, 39, Mrs. L. Ratcliffe.—After an illness of a few minutes only, Mr. G. Spink.

At Burton-upon-Trent 80, Mr. J. Orgill.

Aged 80, Mrs. L. Hill, widow, late of Wolverhampton.

At Sedgley, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Shaw.—Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Jackson, nail-factor, 60.

At or near Walsall, 72, Mr. C. Worsey, grazier.

In her 54th year, Mrs. Wightwick, of Bushbury-hall, the last heiress of the family of Stubbs, Water Eaton.

Mrs. M. Croxall, 63, of Smithwick Mills.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Population of Warwick 6103, increase 1150.

Watch presented to the Queen from Coventry. The dial is of fine gold with the royal arms on it, and the works throughout are studded with rubies. The whole are displayed through a glass.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Nash, to Miss E. Poolton.—Mr. T. Baxter, to Miss M. A. Hilgrove.—Mr. W. Cotton, of Wilncote, to Miss El. Moorwood.—Mr. T. Briggs, to Miss A. Hill.—Mr. J. Galey, to Miss R. Parton.—At Sow, Mr. T. Bolton, corn-factor, of Banbury, to Ann, only daughter of T. Hale, esq.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Mr. G. W. of St. George's Tavern.—Mr. B. Hughes, 61.—In her 52d year, Mrs. M. Walford.—In his 85th year, Mr. S. Taylor, late of Tamworth.—Drusilla, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. Blake-more.—In her 71st year, Mrs. E. Allport, widow.—Mr. W. J. Paxton, 1st lieut. in the Plymouth division of Marines.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in his 70th year R. Mander, esq. one of the Body Corporate.

Sarah, wife of T. Richardson, esq. of Shirley-street.

At Camphill, near Birmingham, Capt. J. Considine, of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Bentley Heath, near Knowle, Ann Copsill, having lately completed her 100th year.

At Edgbaston, in his 65th year, Mr. J.

Busby.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Arnold, son of J. A. esq. of Wormleighton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, J. Prodggers, esq. banker, to Miss A. Baugh.—At Wellington, at the Friends Meeting House, Mr. J. Duck, surgeon, of Taunton, to Miss S. Mullett.—Mr. Anslow, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Bowdler, of Dryton.—Mr. G. Hadderton, of Acton Hill, to Miss Faulkner, of Market Drayton.—Mr. T. Windsor, of Loppington, to Miss Wilkinson, of Wolverley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 67, Mr. J. Jones, of Claremont Hill.—Mr. H. Podmore, baker, 71.

At Chetton, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Reece.

Mrs. A. Jones, widow, of Dugpole-court.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Nixon, of Audlem.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lavies, surgeon, of Charles-street, Westminster, to Miss M. Bedford, of Birlingham, in this county.—At Malvern, R. Barnet, esq. to Henrietta, 2d daughter of the late W. Farquharson, esq.—M. Gracebrooke, jun. esq. of Audnam, near Stourbridge, to Miss Phillips, only daughter of J. P. esq. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. M. Henson, wife of W. H. lace-manufacturer.

At Hallow Park, of that fatal disease, the croup, Frances, &c. youngest daughter of S. Wall, esq.

In his 80th year, Mr. T. Green, of Shendley-court, Northfield.

At Leigh, 20, Mr. R. C. Cottrell.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Population of Hereford. Males 4072, females 5004, houses 1826, increase of individuals 1812.

Married.] Thomas, only son of T. Pearce, esq. of Llangorr-court, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Tunstall, esq. of Norton Canon.—Mr. W. Turner, of Eccles Green, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Croose, of Ocle.

Died.] Aged 64, the Rev. R. D. Squire, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, and many years head master of the college school in that city.—Mr. Cross, of Tupsley, and formerly of Lugwardine, near Hereford.

At Kingsland, in his 52d year, the Rev. R. D. Evans, M.A. rector, &c.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Population of Gloucester 9771, increase 1590.

Wotton-under-Edge 5001, increase 1204.

Married.] N. W. Senior, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, to M. Charlotte, eldest niece of J. Mair, esq. of Iron Acton, in this county.—Mr. P. Foxwell, of Basinghall-street, London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. G. Cruikshanks, of Jamaica.—Mr. R. Parker, solicitor, to Mrs. M. Pearce,

M. Pearce, both of Stroud.—At Bristol, Mr. R. Bright, to Miss Car. Tyndale.—Lieut. W. Roberts, of the South Gloucester militia, to Miss H. A. Sturgeon, of Clifton.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 81, the Rev. R. Emerson, perpetual curate of Norton, &c.

At Bristol, in his 70th year, the Rev. Dr. T. Ford, 46 years Vicar of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, and formerly chaplain to Archbishop Secker. His extraordinary fondness for sacred music was well known. He had preached on the Sunday preceding his death, and after an allusion to the race of some of his hearers being almost run, he emphatically added, "Mine is."—Ellen, wife of Mr. E. Holmes, merchant.

At Monmouth, Mr. T. Poweil, iron-monger.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Little.

At Clifton, Eleanor, relict of the late H. Gapper, esq. formerly of Henstridge, Somerset.

At Chipping Sodbury, 36, Miss M. Southwood, sister to the Baptist Minister. W. Trye, esq. of Moor End.

Aged 64, the Rev. R. D. Squire, vicar of Kempley, &c.—On 2d Jan. last, at Batavia, 26, Capt. T. Holbrow, of the ship Mary Anne, 4th son of the late H. S. esq. of Leonard Stanley, in this county.—At Eastington, the Rev. W. Worthington, 76, many years a preacher in the Wesleyan connection.—At Yate, Mr. T. Allmay.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Population of Oxford 15,116, increase 3180.

Married.] At Broughton, the Rev. R. Rice, A.M. and Vicar of Hayton, &c. in Cumberland, to Miss M. Goodenough, 2d daughter of the Rev. S. J. G. rector of Broughton.—The Rev. J. Hinton, of Faringdon, Berks, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Collingwood, Oxford.—J. Hearne, esq. of Port au Prince, to D. Henrietta, daughter of the late J. Newman, esq. of Finmere House, in this county.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. J. Griffith, D.D. master of University College.—Mr. T. Hunt, watchmaker, 24.—Mr. J. Hathaway, 28.

At Henley-upon-Thames, at an advanced age, R. Innes, esq. formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At Witney, 64, Mary, wife of Mr. S. Lawrence, of Oxford.

At Thame, in her 90th year, Mrs. Rickets.—Mr. W. Dorrington, 41, 2d son of T. D. Esq.

At Calthorpe House, in his 72d year, T. Cobb, esq. partner in the Banbury Old Bank.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Population. Parish of New Windsor, including the Castle and Lower Court.

	1811	1821
Inhabited houses . . .	709	727
Houses building . . .	5	5
Do. empty . . .	19	10
Males . . .	1913	2089
Females . . .	2427	2559
2d batt. 2d regt. Coldstream Guards . . .		587

Married.] At Sutton Courtney, J. R. Barret, esq. of Milton House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late F. Elderfield, esq.—Mr. Somerset, druggist, of Newbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Flower, of Stanton's Farm, Somerset.—At Chesham, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hepbourn, esq.—Mr. J. Heath, of Windsor, to Mrs. Merrick, of Oxford.

Died.] At Windsor, at his brother's house in the castle, 79, H. Rooke, esq.

At Winkfield, 82, Mr. S. Gibbons.—At Clifton, Penelope, relict of the late General Ed. Smith.

At Wycombe, 59, J. H. Channing, esq. By his decease, a valuable estate in Bedfordshire, bequeathed to him by Howard, the Philanthropist, devolves to the family of S. Whitbread, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of S. Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, Bucks, and daughter of the late Sir George Strickland, bart, of Boyn-ton, Yorkshire.—At Englefield Green, Mrs. Green, widow of the late G. G. esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Population of Hertford 9076, increase 1812.

Married.] The Rev. J. C. Wright, rector of Walkern, Herts, to Maria, only daughter of W. Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland.—At Campton, the Rev. D. Olievere, rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire, in his 81st year, to Miss S. Endersby, who has just attained her 23d.—The Rev. E. B. Lewis, rector of Toddington, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. D. Brockman, vicar of Newington, in Kent.

Died.] At Royston, 68, Mr. J. Phillips. At Hitchin, the Rev. J. Ruddock, M.A. vicar.

Montague Hamilton, youngest son of Col. Brown, of Amwell Bury.

At Ware, 76, J. Burr, esq.

At Bramfield, 58, Mrs. Pritchett, widow.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Forscull, grazier, of Cold Ashby, to Mrs. E. Huse, of Leicester.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. O. Dexter, grocer, and many years collector of taxes.

At Sudborough House, 67, J. Dore, esq. From the bursting of a blood vessel, the Rev. W. Stalman, son of the Rev. W. S. rector of Stoke Bruerne, near Towcester.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Population of Cambridge 14,013, increase since 1811, 3,729.

Married.] J. J. Stephens, esq. A. B. of Jesus

Jesus College, Cambridge, to Mary, 2d daughter of Mr. Withent, of Dedham, Essex.—T. L. Cooper, esq. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Emily, youngest daughter of Sir T. Durrant, bart, of Scottow-hall, Norfolk.

Died.] At Cambridge, at Emmanuel College, 25, the 2d son of J. Taylor, esq. of Bradford House, near Bolton.—C. Hague, esq. Dr. and professor of music in the University. He was of Trinity Hall, and succeeded the late Dr. Randall, in 1799.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At West Basham, Lieut. T. Holloway, R.N. to Miss Rudkin, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. R. solicitor, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, 67, Mrs. E. Gudgeon, widow.—In her 27th year, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bell, surgeon.—In his 78th year, Mr. R. Starkey.

At Yarmouth, 66, Mrs. M. Kemp.—Mr. J. Wodehouse, 68.

At Thetford, Mrs. M. Davey, 69.

Aged 84, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Gedge, farmer, of Wymondham; 14 years they had passed in courtship and 55 in wedlock.

Aged 76, the Rev. J. Berney, of Stalham.

At East Dereham, in his 68th year, Mr. W. Bone, postmaster.

At Diss, in his 76th year, Mr. T. Farrow, timber-merchant.—Aged 81, Mrs. Holmes, widow.

SUFFOLK.

Population of Ipswich, 16929. Increase 3470. Ditto of Woodbridge, 4060. Increase 386.

Population of Bury, Males. Females.

St. Mary's parish 2306. 2924.

St. James's 2273. 2496.

Total Increase 2059.

Married.] Mr. J. Goldsmith, liquor merchant, of Ixworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Mayhew, of Cotton.—Mr. T. Ely, of Toppesfield, Essex, to Miss Halls, of Hundon Parsonage.—Mr. J. M. Sanders, ironmonger, of Ipswich, to E. Mary, only daughter of P. C. Smith, esq. of Ekwarton.

Died.] At Bury, 49, Mrs. Corby.

At Ipswich, in her 75th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Trotman, esq.

In his 64th year, Mr. R. Tallent, draper, Hoxne.

At Aldborough, 30, Mrs. Clayton.

ESSEX.

Population of Harwich, 3614.

Married.] At Chelmsford, at the Friend's Meeting House, Mr. J. Jocelyn, of the Bricked House Farm, Chignall, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Hill.

Died.] At Chelmsford, in her 19th year, Hannah, daughter of Mr. J. Marsden, bookseller.

At Lexden, 89, R. Hewes, esq. Senior Alderman of Colchester.

At Stratford, 27, Frances, wife of Mr. J. M. Binckes.

Mrs. Clubbe, relict of the late C. C. esq. of Great Dunmow.

At Layton Stone, of a rapid decline, in his 25th year, the Rev. W. Hanbury, M.A.

At Brentwood, Amelia, widow of the late Rev. H. Lewes, vicar of Mucking, &c.

KENT.

The Thames and Medway Canal, the progress of which was suspended for several years, is now in such forwardness, that there is every reason to expect it will be completed within two years.

Married.] H. A. Wildes, esq. of Maidstone, to F. G. eldest daughter of J. Dunlow, esq. of West Malling.—At Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, C. Welsted, esq. to Miss M. Tyman, of Cranbrooke.—Mr. G. Bishop, of Maidstone, to Miss Kingsnorth, of Thurnham.—At Boulogne sur Mer, A. Akers, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, to Isabella, 4th daughter of J. Larkin, esq. The ceremony had been previously performed, according to the civil rights of the country.

Died.] In Canterbury, 48, Mr. T. Nichols.—Mrs. Wellard, 65.

At Rochester, in his 77th year, Mrs. T. Cable.

At Dover, 74, Mr. J. Woodcock, boat builder, of Deal. He seemed very cheerful, and had reached the house of a friend, to dine, when he fell back in his chair, exclaimed Oh! and instantly expired.

At Boughton under Blean, 72, Mrs. C. Adams.

SUSSEX.

At a recent public meeting in Brighton, Mr. E. Thunder produced a plan for inclosing the Steyne, and the measure was carried unanimously. The right of drying nets on the Steyne will not be interfered with.

Population of Lewes, 7702. Increase 1038.

Brighton, 24,429. Number of families, 4718. Houses inhabited 3947. Houses building, 369. Houses empty 352. Families in agriculture, 92. Do. in trade, manufactures and handicraft, 3834. All other families, 792. Population in 1811, 12,012.

Newhaven, Inhabited houses, 151. Do. empty 2. Families 167. Inhabitants 927, not including the seamen.

Hastings 6020.

Arundel. 2497. Increase 309.

Married.] At Brighton, J. A. Tabor, esq. surgeon, to E. A. only daughter of the late T. Lupino, esq.—In London, S. Gilder, esq. to Sarah youngest daughter of N. Tredecroft, esq. of Horsham.—At Chichester, Lieut. Robertson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Walland.—Mr. J. Weir, of the Lewes Bank, to Miss Eliza Jenner, of Warrs.

Died.] At Chichester, 79, Mrs. A. Gates.—Mr. J. Hardman, 53.

At Brighton, in his 68th year, T. Clark, esq.

esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor Square, London.—Susannah, daughter of R. Allnutt, esq. of Penshurst, Kent.

At Ticehurst, 60, T. Balcomb, a notorious fortune-teller. A little previous to his death, he acknowledged the fallacy of his divination, and regretted that he had ever practised it.

At Wakehurst Place, in his 37th year, J. L. Peyton, esq.

In his 78th year, The Rev. Sir H. Poole, bart. of the Hooke, near Lewes, and of Poole Hall, near Chester. He is reported to have died worth half a million sterling.

WILTSHIRE.

Population of Devizes. Males, 2059. Females, 2179.

Married.] The Rev. T. C. F. Tuffnell, eldest son of Col. T. of Luckham House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. Penfold, esq. of Annington, in Sussex.—Capt. Long, late of the Royal Horse Guards, and eldest son of J. L. esq. of Monckton Farleigh, to Mary, eldest daughter of E. Daniel, esq. barrister, of Bristol.

Died.] At Malmsbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Griffin, of the family of the Stumps, who for 200 years, have been resident in the neighbourhood.—Mr. G. Garlick.

Mrs. M. Canter, of Westport, 81, mother of G. C. esq. of Whiteheath, near Malmsbury.

At Calne, in his 80th year, the Rev. T. Greenwood, vicar.

At Cricklade, Mrs. Vaughan, of Aberystwith, relict of the late R. V. esq.

At Rome, April 20, Lieut. Gen. Read, of Crowood Park, in this county. His death was from poison administered by a Venetian servant, whom he had hired at Paris, and who, as it afterwards appeared, had been 7 years in the gallies.

HAMPSHIRE.

St. Mary's Parish, Southampton, 4500. The oldest male 97, the oldest female 92.

Married.] The Rev. C. A. Sabonadiere, to Sophia, 2d daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. Durand, both of the Island of Guernsey.—Lieut. W. Bindon, of the 84th regt. of foot, to L. Maria, 2d daughter of G. Laye, esq. barackmaster, at Fort Cumberland.—Mr. R. Sharp, solicitor, of Christ Church, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Cawley, of Romsey.—At Southampton, Mr. Goff, of Stoke Newington, to Mrs. Hall.—At Gosport, Capt. Lamb, of the York, a convict Hulk, to Miss Moses.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Walker, wife of W. W. esq. surgeon, of the Dock Yard.

At Lymington, Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. J. H. cornfactor.

At Gosport, L. Emily, only daughter of L. Nichols, esq.

At Andover, Mr. T. Robinson, surveyor.

At Portsea, 46, Mr. J. Speck, currier.—Mr. Gudge, parish clerk, a situation which he and his father had filled 90 years.

At Romsey, in her 34th year, Rebecca, wife of Mr. J. R. Beddom, surgeon.

At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, of a deep decline, Lady M. Grey, 2d daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

At Titchborn House, in his 65th year, Sir H. Titchborn, bart.

At Alton, Miss S. C. Dockerd, daughter of the late Rev. L. Dockerd, rector of Keevil, Wilts.—At Milbrook, near Southampton, 35, A. Baillie, esq. late of the 20th regt. foot.—Near Purbrook, Susannah, wife of S. Goodrich, esq. engineer and mechanist of the Dock Yark, Portsmouth.—At his seat near Southampton, 59, B. Nembhard. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Population of Bath 46,603. Increase 8999.

Married.] At Bath, B. Powell, esq. to Miss Trotman, of Siston Court, in Gloucestershire.—John, 2d son of J. Dawbin, esq. of Stawell, to E. Frances, daughter of the late W. Pulsford, esq. of Wells.

Died.] At Bath, G. Skinner, esq. late of Collumpton, Devon.—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Lord Cawdor. The French freebooters who landed in Pembrokeshire in Feb. 1797, were all taken prisoners by his Lordship.

At Bridgwater, after a few hours illness, Mr. B. Cockings, silversmith.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Parker, attorney, formerly of Axbridge.

At Bath Easton, 62, the Rev. R. Godfrey, D.D. Justice of Peace for Somerset and Gloucestershire.

At Glastonbury, of a dropsy, in her 53d year, Mrs. S. Beaven.

At Frome, 86, T. Clement, esq.

At Keyford, Frome, 74, Mr. R. Blunt.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] H. Banter, esq. of Poole, to Miss Daw, daughter of the late A. D. esq. of Wick.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. R. Hill, inspector of corn returns.—Mr. W. Zillwood, brother of the Rev. J. O. Z. of Holy Cross, near Winchester.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Cumbing, wife of Capt. C.—Elizabeth Fricker, widow, 81.—Mrs. Scott, of Honiton, and many years of the Antelope Inn, Dorchester.

At Shaftesbury, 62, Mr. W. Mullett, sen.

At Blandford, Mr. J. Thomas, wine merchant.

At Child Okeford, in her 67th year, Mrs. Kendal.

DEVONSHIRE.

Flindell, proprietor of the Western Luminary, convicted of a scandalous libel on the Queen, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in Exeter jail, and to give sureties for three years, himself in £500, and two others in £250 each.

Married.] D. Codnor, esq. merchant, to Miss Drew, both of Dartmouth.—N. Phillips,

[July 1,

lips, esq. of Exeter, to Miss E. Grimshaw, of Manchester.—S. Barker, esq. of South Lambeth, to Jane, eldest daughter of F. Daniell, esq. of or near Chudleigh, in this county.—At Exeter, F. M. Donald, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of the late T. Protheroe, esq. of Usk, in Monmouthshire.—Mr. Barnes, surgeon, of Stoke, to Miss Peters.—At Teignmouth, Mr. J. C. Tozer, solicitor to Ann, only daughter of the late J. Rainforth, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 23d year, Mr. E. Mayfield, hatter.—Mrs. J. Baron, widow, 76.—Mr. Hockins, 38.—Mr. A. Davey, 70.

At Plymouth, Capt. Bell, of the merchant's service.—R. Liddle, esq. Purser, R.N. and author of the Seaman's Vade Mecum.

At Starcross, 88, A. Worth, esq.—In the West Indies, Mr. M. Hine, son of J. H. esq. banker, of Dartmouth.

At Beer, by a fall from a ladder, while copying a window of the church, Mr. Stothard, jun. the artist. His skull was fractured, and he died on the spot; the step of the ladder gave way; height only 10 feet.

At Ashburton, in her 45th year, Maria, wife of A. Tucker, esq. solicitor.

At Morebath, of a lingering consumption, 25, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Bere, vicar.—At Heavitree, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. Rogers, esq. of Bristol.—Also Elizabeth, relict of the late G. Poole, esq. of Stugumbar, Somerset.

CORNWALL.

POPULATION.	1811	1821
Parish of St. Mary's, comprising the Borough of Truro:		
Male inhabitants	1124	1175
Female	1358	1537
That part of the parish of Kenwyn, denominated "the Streets," and within the limits of the Town		
Male inhabitants	632	893
Female	812	1185
That part of the parish of St. Clement's, denominated "the Streets," and within the limits of the Town		
Male inhabitants	557	837
Female	716	1060
Increase in ten years.		
In the Borough		230
In the streets of Kenwyn parish		634
In the streets of St. Clement's parish		624
Total		1488

Married.] At Saltash, Capt. Murray, R.N. to Miss Tucker, eldest daughter of R. T. esq. of Trematon Castle.—At Liskeard, S. Snell, esq. of Treagrove, to Miss Borrow.

Died.] At Falmouth, 36, P. Laffer, esq. Lieut. and Adjutant of Marines.

At Fowey, in his 28th year, Mr. M. Rice.

WALES.

Married.] Rev. C. Parkins, of Gresford, Denbighshire, to Arabella, second daughter of the late W. Boscawen, esq.

Mr. Jenkins, solicitor, to Miss Evans, both of Swansea.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, of a decline, in her 17th year, Miss Deness, of the Assembly Rooms.

At Llandovery Vicarage, the Rev. T. Lawrence, vicar of Llywell, Brecon, &c.

Near Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Mr. D. Phillips, house steward in the family of Mr. Trehern, 76 years.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] J. Fairlie, esq. of Belfield, &c. in Ayrshire, to A. Maria, eldest daughter of W. Fairlie, esq. of the Crescent, Portlance.

IRELAND.

A new street is forming in Dublin, passing nearly in a right line from St. Stephen's Green to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Married.] In Dublin, J. Finimore, esq. of Ballyward, county of Wicklow, to Miss Ashwood, of St. Stephen's Green.—N. Scottoe, esq. of Carrick on Suir, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. Sandy, rector of Fiddown.

Died.] At Lecanon, in the county of Roscommon, the Rev. J. Bond.—At Downpatrick, in his 20th year, Horatio, second son of the Rev. Dr. Nelson.

At Collon, in Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, aged 83. Dr. Beaufort was, during nearly 60 years, a beneficed and resident clergyman in Ireland. His name is well known to the English and foreign public, by his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," and by the memoir which accompanied that map. Dr. Beaufort was one of those who first proposed a royal Irish Academy, and actively assisted in the formation and in the regulation of that institution, of which he was one of the earliest members. To the establishment and improvement of the Sunday schools in Dublin he contributed essentially, by his personal exertions and constant attendance; and he was one of the original founders of the admirable "Association for the encouragement of Virtue." When he was nearly 83, in the last year of his life, he was occupied in preparing, from a large mass of materials, an improved edition of the memoir accompanying his map: his sight was so acute, that he could at that age superintend the most delicate revisions of his map. His grateful parishioners propose to erect a monument to his memory. The general and deep regret felt for his loss does honour to virtue and to the generous character of the Irish people.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers to numerous communications are unavoidably postponed to our next Number.

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